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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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A WANING SUN

JOHN MITCHELL NO LONGER TO WARM COAL BARONS' HEARTS.

But Another Mitchell Will Arise, Tarred With the Same Stick—Hughes' Presidential Grooming—Hearst's Services to the Social Question.

In and around the Wilkes-Barre district, John Mitchell boasts of only 12,000 miners out of 80,000. Is this enormous awakening of his former dupes part of the reason why Mark Hanna's honorable labor lieutenant is to resign his presidency?

John Mitchell, who has long led the miners down the slope to defeat, resigns. The King is dead, long live the King. One Mitchell will be followed by another, one Gompers by a ditto. A. F. of L. craft unionism is run from the offices of the employers. These dictate the successors—all tarred with one stick.

G. B. Shaw, says a fellow Fabian, is making his most direct appeal for Socialism to the bourgeoisie—the workingman is best got at secondarily. The idea of sending the wolves as carriers of the gospel among the sheep is good.

Significant is the increasingly recurring fact of records being destroyed by corporations. No sooner is an investigation started when the records disappear. They were either burned, or lost, etc. Still more significant is the fact that their record-destroyers are not forthwith indicted.

The millionaire Milwaukee woman, Evelyn Romadka, who robbed a number of fasionable homes in Chicago of jewels and other valuables should be acquitted. Mentally irresponsible people can not be held responsible for their acts. Millionairehood is an education in mental irresponsibility.

Battle Creek Post's Square Deal for October emits a painful howl because the striking telegraphers in Pittsburg caused the stoppage of a "Newsboys' school" at which scabs were being manufactured. Too bad Post was not on hand to recommend to the Revolutionary Fathers the installation of a turbine line to import Hessians with.

It is said that the "Socialists" who called on "Comrade" the Countess of Warwick were turned down coldly, as were down and out English men and women whom she did not care to see. Too bad! Too bad! But, as the S. L. P. has never bothered itself with freaks, titled or otherwise, the latest agony is spared it!

The statement of the Union Pacific cooly, calmly and cheekily sets forth that the corporation net earnings for the year ending June 30 were $24,743,000. The true statement would be that $24,743,000, admitted to be pocketed by the stockholders, plus fully $35,000,000 also pocketed by them under various disguises, are the total plunder levied by the corporation upon the wage slaves who ran the road and produced the wealth.

"Robbers," the despatches announce, "got away with $575,525 from a bank in Seddon, Ala.," whereupon "Sheriff Williams and a posse started a hot pursuit." Sheriff Williams in pursuit of the bank looters of a lot of the public-looting bank officials should be no mean subject for some clever cartoonist of this "best of all possible social systems."

Gov. Hughes is grooming himself for a Presidential candidate. He is taking in a goodly stock of mottos of the sort that Roosevelt peddles around. "Unions have rights—but"; "The Trust must be curbed—but"; "Great wealth must be controlled—but"; "Officers must be held to the law—but"; "Be good and you will be happy"; "Citizenship is stewardship." All of which boils down to this: "If elected, stolen goods may be received and no questions asked."

J. J. Hill's "Empire" is the appropriate name that is being given to the vast capitalist holdings of Hill. The Emperor executed a deed whereby the "Empire's" continuity is secured in the princes of his family for 20 years. In this the Emperor has shown more sense than original Emperors have. They usually partitioned their empire among their sons. Emperor Hill, being a child of capitalist civilization, concentrates.

The apologists for capitalism should now draw a long breath of relief. Their arguments were growing decidedly stale. Now comes the Tobacco Trust and answering the indictment against it that it interfered with competition, swears it does just the reverse, seeing that it "competes with the companies which it owns." Here is a text for praises galore. The capitalist can now be represented as a self-immolator, self-sacrificer at the altar of Competition.

If the present rush after injunctions against Unions to compel them to observe their "contracts," so-called, with the employers will do the turn, then the bogusness of these "contracts' will be established beyond peradventure. Just imagine a workingman obtaining an injunction to compel his employer to oh serve HIS contract. The idea is preposterous. None would laugh more loudly at it than employers themselves. A thing so onesided that it can be enforced by one party, but is unenforcible by the other, is a Contract as much as a toadstool is an oaktree.

If there is anything in the theory that the spirits of the departed linger around their favorite terrestrial haunts, then the spirit of the indomitably brave conqueror Cortez must have shivered on the 7th instant with that shiver that comes over a man at the proximity of some crawling thing. Elihu Root, the ex-lawyer of the embezzler Tweed, and subsequent [illegible] for the Tobacco Trust of subborned witnesses reputation, was, on the 7th instant, entertained at the palace of Cortez in Mexico, a palace built on the spot where the bold conqueror had his headquarters.

Sentimentalists, who feel the shoe of the Social Question pinching, yet are too dull to locate the cause, or too mentally indolent seriously to inquire into it, are again making an exhibition of themselves. Undeterred by that series of contradictions entitled "The Woman Who Did," by Grant Allen, one John Russell Coryell now seems to seek to out-contradict Grant Allen. Mr. Russell's lecutre on "Love and Passion" surely succeeds as a foot-in-the-mouth effort. To preach "freedom" in marriage as a social panacea from the ills of wage slavery, and then to declare that a woman who mates with a man "is entitled not only to the man's protection, but TO HIS NAME AS WELL," is a magnificent feat in heels-over-headedness.

Inestimable are the services rendered the Social Question by Wm. Randolph Hearst. He not only exposes the financial chicaneries of the capitalist class, and thereby helps to undermine the superstitious respect in which they were held, he does more. Hearst is now furnishing an object lesson on the unmitigatedness of capitalist political hypocrisy. He is doing that now through the fusion that his organization has perfected with the Republican party in this County. Not quite a year ago, Elihu Root, a member of Roosevelt's political family, pronounced Hearst "a discredit alike to honest labor and honest capital." Now, another member of Roosevelt's selfsame political family, Herbert Parsons, fuses with the "discredit" in New York.—Hearst is All Right.

The West Hoboken, N. J., "Socialist Review," local organ of the Socialist Party, announces that the State Committee of the New Jersey Socialist Party has instructed its secretary to make inquiry about Hillquit's report to the International Congress concerning the Industrial Workers of the World. The S. P. State Committee of N. J. should also instruct its secretary to inquire about how it happened that the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of last August 8 contained the said false report in all the fullness of its falseness, notwithstanding Hillquit stated in Stuttgart, on Aug. 19, before the assembled delegations from America—S. L. P., S. P. and I. W. W.—that he "found out" his mistake after the report had been sent to the International Bureau in February, and that he had forwarded two corrections—one to the Bureau which came too late for printing, and one to the German Socialist Press.

VOTE THE S. L. P. BALLOT!

Republican, Democratic, Prohibitionist and, as a matter of course, the so-called Socialist party pure and simple politicians are crying in distracted chorus about the "apathy of the campaign" in the city. What may the cause be, inquire the bunch of speculators on the vote of the unthinking. "Oh," they answer with one accord, "the reason is that this is an 'off year'!" The answer is a welcome admission that the masses of the working class are "getting onto" their hitherto successful deceivers. The answer is an emphatic, however unwilling, endorsement, ratification, and recommendation of the campaign of the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party stands out as the one and only political organization which warns the voter, who seeks redress from the galling yoke of Capitalist Tyranny, to discard the illusion that the Ballot alone can oust the enthroned tyrants of the people.

The Socialist Labor Party stands out as the one and only political organization which lays stress upon the fact that Right without Might is a will-o'-the-wisp to mislead; that the Ballot without the physical force organization to enforce the Ballot's behests, is a rattle to entertain gudgeons with while their pockets are being rifled; that the call for "Votes" without the simultaneous call for the organization that will see to it that a vote CAST will also be a vote COUNTED is a call that can come only from frauds or freaks.

The Socialist Labor Party stands out as the one and only political organization, which, for the above reasons, on the one hand, unmasks the secret batteries of physical force that the Capitalist Tyrants conceal behind the cry for votes, and, on the other hand, discloses the fact that the "Reformers," whatever name they sail under—whether "Trust Busters," or Liquor Busters," or so-called "Socialist Party" men—are either a pack of frauds, who know they have no power to enforce the counting of their votes and intentionally seek to lure the voter into a swamp, or they are a pack of freaks who fill the air with their rantings, or they are a combination of both Fraud and Freak.

The Socialist Labor Party stands out as the one and only political organization which holds the only political language becoming to men who are neither Fraud nor Freak—the political language that summons the Working Class to the overthrow of the Capitalist Social System and the rearing of the Socialist Republic, where they who work shall live, and they who can and won't shall be free to choose their death according to all the variations of their "individualism," and the political language which, at the same time, points the means to the goal.

The Socialist Labor Party stands out as the one and only political organization which is planted with both feet upon the elevation of Twentieth Century Civilization—peaceful agitation and education in order to afford a chance to the peaceful solution of the Labor Question, and simultaneous organization Industrially to be ready for war if war be needed. With the Socialist Labor Party, accordingly, political agitation is not the claptrap of all others. It says not: "Elect our candidates, and THEY will save you." It says: "Listen to, grasp, master our principles! Pull, then, away from all the political aggregations of self-seekingly competing politicians!! Unite on the political field of Revolution!!! Give thereby a chance to the civilized man's aspirations after a peaceful settlement of the conflict between the Idle Skinning Class and the Toiling Skinned Class!!!! But, mark ye, remember that even your political victory would be hollow if you are not ready, through unity in an Industrial Organization, immediately to take and hold the reins of Government; and thereby to supplant the purely Political with the Industrial State!!!!!" In short, the Socialist Labor Party says to the workers—"SAVE YOURSELVES!!!!!!"

Accordingly—the Socialist Labor Party stands out as the one and only political organization that is not an insult to the intelligence of the Age. It is the one and only political organization to which there is neither "off" nor "on" year. It is the one and only political organization every vote polled for which is big with the Creative Power that the human race now needs for its emancipation—whether that vote is counted or not. It is the only Ballot that Honesty, combined with Intelligence, produces.

VOTE IT!

CLEVELAND STIRRED

MISS FLYNN GIVES OHIO CITY A NEW EXPERIENCE.

New York's Girl Orator Spends Four Days in Bailiwick of "Smiling Tom" Johnson—Exposes His Three-Cent Socialism, and Blocks His Scheme to Use Her as a Vote Getter.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 7.—Miss Elizabeth Flynn, New York's girl orator, left for Pittsburg yesterday after stirring things up as they have never been stirred up before in this locality. She was here four days and spoke to thousands of people.

On Friday noon of last week Miss Flynn spoke to a vast audience from the stone rostrum on the Public Square. At times she had five thousand people around her. At this meeting "Smiling Tom" Johnson, Cleveland's reform mayor, was in attendance and stayed for an hour. He shook hands with Miss Flynn and congratulated her on her speaking ability. The same day he sent his stenographer with an invitation from Mrs. Frederick Howe, a well known reformer of Cleveland, with whom members of the Party are acquainted. Mrs. Howe expressed a desire to see Miss Flynn and have a talk with her.

The same night the Socialist Labor Party held another meeting at Marshall's corner on the Square. The square was black with people attracted by the young girl's earnestness. It was at this meeting that an incident occurred which created a sensation. Mayor Johnson and Mrs. and Mr. Frederick Howe drove up in a big touring car and stayed for the meeting. After the young girl stepped down from the platform Mayor Johnson came over to escort her to his automobile, intending to take her out to Mrs. Howe's home. She shook hands with Mrs. Howe and then declined the capitalist Mayor's invitation. The scheme of the politician Mayor, who is himself a Democratic candidate, of having Miss Flynn step over from the Socialist Labor Party platform, where she had been addressing thousands, and step into his auto, was frustated. If the Mayor schemed to ingratiate himself into the crowd's good graces, he was blocked. He walked away from the crowd that had heard the girl decline the invitation and drove home somewhat crestfallen.

At Saturday night's meeting on the same spot the writer made the following statement relative to the affair. "The City Central Committee of the Socialist Labor Party does not impugn the motives of either Mayor Johnson or Mrs. Howe. Our reasons for urging our speaker to decline the invitation of Mrs. Howe are as follows: Miss Flynn spoke under the auspices of our Party, assailing both the political principles of Mayor Johnson and Theodore Burton, the Republican candidate. If she had stepped down from the platform and had walked over to Mayor Johnson's automobile and had been driven away, what would the thousands of people crowded around have thought? One faction would have concluded that the Socialist Labor Party is a tail to Tom Johnson's kite and would have accused us of being in his pay to confuse the political situation here. Burton people would at once have declared Miss Flynn Tom Johnson's agent brought here by him and working under his pay. Another number of men who have been half convinced by her that Socialism is right, would have been easy victims for "Smiling Tom." Why, they would say, 'Tom's a Socialist too,' and would on election day have voted for Tom's 'Socialism,' three-cent fare. We could not allow our speaker to be a puller-in for Tom Johnson."

All in all things were lively for a while and we hope much good will result from the meetings.—B. R.

SPLITTING THEM UP.

Anthracite Miners May Be Driven into Separate Union.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 13.—A number of the anthracite mine workers, now that President John Mitchell is not to be a candidate for reelection, are inclined to favor the formation of the anthracite workers into a separate union headed by President J. D. Nicholls, of Scranton. They believe that such an organization, closely affiliated, of course, with the United Mine Workers of America, would result in a larger membership in this region.

LOS ANGELES TAILORS.

Strike On—Sherman Onhanger Acting as Scab—Real I. W. W. Makes Good Impression.

Los Angeles, Cal., October 2.—On September 23 the Merchant Tailors' Protective Association notified the tailors belonging to Local 81, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, to quit their union or quit their jobs. Needless to say, they quit their jobs.

There is a fellow from Rhyolite, Nev., by the name of Meyers, who is scabbing.

This "rat" is an Appeal to Reason Socialist, and holds a card in the bogus Sherman-Hanneman faction of the I. W. W. of Rhyolite. The members of local 12, I. W. W., tried to induce this man to quit but to no avail.

A mass meeting will be held next Monday night; good speakers are engaged, among them being Harry Shade of the Socialist Labor Party.

There are now 14 subscribers amongst the tailors for the Industrial Union Bulletin, and they speak very highly of the I. W. W. propaganda.

O. W. S.

BORAH'S ACQUITTAL

A DIRECT VICTORY OF CORRUPT CORPORATION METHODS.

Whole Proceedings Have Appearance of Being Conducted Under "Influence"—Shameless Character of Jury Which Freed Him—Speeches in Bad Taste Made in the Celebration Carnival.

Boise, Idaho, Oct. 3.—The trial and acquittal of U. S. Senator Wm. E. Borah and the wild carnival by which it was celebrated are events worthy of special note.

Borah's prosecution from the time of the returning of the indictments, was manifestly irregular. The Government responded to influence in Borah's behalf which kept from the public the facts in the indictment until the case came up for trial. Borah was not arrested until the case was about to be tried.

The common man who knows much of the ways of the crooked world believes that the Borah panel of jurors was selected by the U. S. Marshal under influence. The jury as finally selected was certainly a Borah jury. Captain Yates is the president of the Bank of Commerce, and according to a question asked him, he was clearly disqualified. He tried to get on to the Haywood jury.

Juror Bilderback is alleged to have grafted when he was County Commissioner, and in the suit brought by the State to recover from him, Borah acted as his attorney

Thomas Gess was assessor of Ada county and grafted, and the county got a judgment against him for 511,000. Borah was Gess' attorney in that suit.

The Judge almost daily gave expressions of his opinion in the presence of the jury as to the weight and effect of the evidence introduced against Borah. That is conduct very unusual and not warranted by the criminal law of the State of Idaho.

The attorneys for the prosecution, it is said, did not have time nor opportunity to become fully acquainted with the facts in the Borah case. At least they were entire strangers. Rush was from Omaha, Burch was from Washington, D. C. Attorney Ruick, who had shown his ability in prosecuting land frauders in North Idaho, was set aside. America. I was present at each and every session of the Borah trial. As a member of the Bar and for several years a resident of Idaho, and knowing of the methods used in these timber matters—and knowing the sentiment of many even *desirable* citizens—I feel free to say that Borah's triumph and acquittal was a gigantic victory of corrupt corporate methods. It is one of the incidents that mark the passing of the Republic.

Wade R. Parks.

S. L. P. RATIFIES

NEW YORK COUNTY TICKET ROUSINGLY ENDORSED

Most Inspiring S. L. P. Meeting for Several Seasons—Socialist Unity on Political Field Forcefully Predicted—Workingmen and Women of New York Give Tremendous Assent to Call for Greater Energy for the Revolution.

Though comparatively small in numbers, scarcely one thousand persons being present, not for years past has the Socialist Labor Party of New York held so inspiring a gathering as that held on the 14th inst. in Arlington Hall, St. Marks Place, to ratify the County ticket in the present campaign. What the crowd lacked in numbers it more than made up in fighting spirit and determination; and the farseeing and prophetic utterances of the three speakers, Frank Bohn, James T. Hunter, and Daniel De Leon, roused bursts of enthusiasm far surpassing anything seen at late meetings of the Party in this vicinity. It was a great, a magnificent demonstration.

The rapidly converging events of the capitalist world, all pointing to its speedy dissolution and the ushering in of a new social regime, were seized upon by the speakers and used with such telling effect that every heart went home filled anew with the unquenchable flame of labor and devotion to the principles of the Social Revolution. The spirit of unity, of the long desired unification of militant Socialists and labor unionists of the land into one mighty army for the overthrow of capitalism was in the air and repeatedly directed the utterances of the speakers. William D. Haywood was unhesitatingly signalized as the man able by his position in the world of labor to bring about this unison of forces for the next Presidential campaign, of which the present fight is but a skirmish.

The large hall was filled early in the evening by the enthusiastic Socialist men and women of Greater New York, who came in numbers to greet again the well known speakers and leaders of the movement, and gather new inspiration from their eloquence. Dr. A. Levine was chairman, and got the meeting under way promptly at 8:30 by introducing Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the Party.

Bohn was in excellent spirits, and fresh from his visit to Stuttgart delivered an address unquestionably the best since his arrival in New York a year ago to assume the office of National Secretary. With resistless logic he wiped out the idea of sentimentalism from the Socialist movement, and showed it to be a clear, hard case of material interest.

"Every revolution which has ever occured has been brought about material interest. "Socialism is not so visionary as to rely upon any less motive," declared Bohn.

Bohn gave thrilling utterance to a thought which was irresistibly borne upon the minds of every one present, namely the imminence of the Revolution. "The Revolution is growing," he said; "conditions are forcing it. But we must not rest on our oars and wait for conditions alone to bring it about. Abject poverty will never build men; it but debases them and ruins their mettle. For a revolution it needs not only conditions, but revolutionists. We must redouble our efforts in behalf of the movement. The culmination of our work is not far off. If we put our shoulders to the wheel as we should, in our own lives we will realize the goal. More work, more work, is the need of the hour. Do not grow weary and lax now that the goal is in sight. Redouble your efforts, go home with the decision to devote still greater energy to the labor movement than you have in the past. That will bring the result."

Bohn was followed by James T. Hunter, who as usual, carried his crowd with him with his characteristic flow of rattling oratory and grim humor.

"This is no 'off' year," Hunter declared. "It is the most 'on' year the S. L. P. ever had. We are preparing the field for the great campaign of 1908. People everywhere are awakening to the correctness of the Socialist philosophy. The prosecutors of the great trusts are not Socialists, but Republicans themselves. Everywhere the spirit of the revolution is seething.

"I do not see why there can not be a united action of the entire working class of America for the 1908 campaign. Let Socialist party men and Socialist Labor party men, trade unionists of all beliefs, unite in a convention determined to put up one single-minded fight against capitalism. The old fight between the two Socialists parties is frayed out. The new membership of both is not concerned with the differences of ten years ago. The unity of all Socialists forces must eventually take place, and I do not see why it can not be now.

"Conditions are ripe for it. The conditions themselves have produced the man. If he realizes his pivotal position and his power, all is well. Had it not been for the work of the S. L. P. for years, he would now be swinging on the gallows at Boise. I mean William D. Haywood (Great Applause.) We must unite, we shall unite. I care not what the name may be. Unity must come. (Long continued applause.)

Daniel De Leon, the next speaker, was greeted with the burst of applause which his appearance always provokes from a working class audience. Without preliminary parleying, he sailed at once into his subject. He said:

"Those who hold that there is no such a thing as an accident, will agree with me that the S. L. P. is being ratified not only to-night, but right along by the march of events.

"As I read the report this morning of the meeting of the striking telegraphers yesterday, when I read of how a leading lieutenant of the capitalist class was hooted down and immediately suspended by his own national officers for brazenly attempting to drive his men back to work, I felt that was a most emphatic endorsement of the principles of the S. L. P. The S. L. P. is the only party of Socialism in the world which recognizes the necessity of building up that material might without which the ballot is worthless.

De Leon then took up the legal career of two Bartletts, showing how they both proved their value to capitalism by annulling labor laws in New York State.

"When the capitalists endorse the Bartletts they endorse the decisions which made these laws dead letters. These laws can only be dead letters by the absence of the properly organized proletariat. Every ballot for the S. L. P. is a ballot that recognizes the necessity of the proper industrial organization to become the might necessary behind the ballot. Not until the working class is so organized that it can step in and assume the control of industry, will the working class be able to emancipate itself.

"Why then bother at all with the political question? Because without the open and above-board political agitation rendered possible by the political arena, the agitation of the I. W. W. would be impossible. It would have to be conducted in rat-holes.

"These principles of the S. L. P. today stand ratified and vindicated on every hand. Socialist unity will come, and upon the basis of these principles. Like the previous speaker, I care little what the name may be, but when unity does take place, it will be beneath the banners of that organization whose colors have never been sullied." (Tremendous applause.)

A collection amounting to $41.75 was taken, in response to a strong appeal by chairman Levine.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Whereas, Under the capitalist system of society the lot of the propertiless worker cannot choose but go from bad to worse, while the portion of the master class in the products it does not produce grows ever larger and larger;

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party is the only political party which enters the field equipped with the proper principles, the requisite knowledge, and the adequate tactics to put an end to capitalism; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, workingmen and women of New York City, in mass meeting assembled this 14th day of October do hereby ratify, endorse, and pledge our support to the New York County ticket of the Socialist Labor Party.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

BY WENDELL PHILLIPS

Delivered in Boston Music Hall, Oct. 31, 1871.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are sometimes so near an object that we can't see it. I could place you so near the City Hall to-night that you would not know whether you were looking at a ton of granite or a wall of a large building. So it is with a fact. The men who stand the nearest to it are often the last to recognize either its breadth or its meaning. Perhaps the last men to appreciate a fact are the men nearest to whose eyes it passes. And it is just so in government. We are hardly aware of the changes that are taking place about us: our children will understand them distinctly.

There is a large class among our German fellow-citizens who advocate the abolition of the Presidency. The thoughtful in that class perceive, what the ordinary passer-by does not recognize, that we are daily abolishing the Presidency, and the movement of the country for fifty years has been toward the abolition of the Presidency. You see this tendency in a variety of circumstances. When we were first a nation, the greatest men among us were chosen President, and named for President; but now we don't think of putting up a first-rate man.

There is another feature we don't see—that the government is fast being monopolized by the House of Representatives. If we go on as we have done for half a century, there will be no government in this country except the House. Whatever defies the power of the great House will go down. Whether harmonious and beneficent results will follow our adoption of the system, depends upon whether the great mass of men and women, with universal suffrage as their sheet anchor, can work them out through one single tool like the House.

I have only gone into this statement to approach a second point; and that is, we stand on the moment when the people actually put their hands forth for power. We stand at an epoch when the nature of the government is undergoing a fundamental change. I have been speaking of machines—whether we should operate through a Senate and President, or solely through a House. I have been speaking of the spindles and wheels. Below that lies the water-power. The water-power of Great Britain has been the wealth of thirty thousand land-holders—thirty thousand land-holding families, perhaps seven hundred thousand or a million voters. With us, the water-power is to be the ballots of adult men and women, scattered through all classes—rich and poor, educated and ignorant, prompt and conservative, radical and timid, all modes and kinds and qualities of mind. Well, that brings me to the form which this great advance of the people takes. It is the working masses that are really about to put their hands to the work of governing.

It is no accident, no caprice of an individual, no mere shout of the political arena, that heralds to-day the great labor movement of the United States.

But in the meantime, over the horizon, looming at first and now almost touching its meridian, comes up another power: I mean the power of wealth, the inordinate power of capital. Our fathers, when they prevented entail, when they provided for the distribution of estates, thought they had erected a bulwark against the money power that had killed Great Britain. They forgot that money could combine; that a moneyed corporation was like the papacy, a succession of persons with a unity of purpose, that it never died, that it never by natural proclivity became imbecile. The grandson of a king is necessarily one-third an idiot; but the third generation of a money corporation is wiser for the experience of predecessors, and preserve the same unity of purpose.

This great money power looms over the horizon at the very moment when, to every thoughtful man, the power of the masses concentrating in the House of Representatives is to become the sole omnipotence of the State. Naturally, so ominous a conjuncture provokes resistance. Naturally, a peril so immediate prompts the wealthy class of the community to combine for defense.

The land of England has ruled it for six hundred years. The corporations of America mean to rule it in the same way, and, unless some power more radical than that of ordinary politics is found, will rule it inevitably. I confess that the only fear I have in regard to republican institutions is whether, in our day, any adequate remedy will be found for this incoming flood of the power of incorporated wealth. No statesman, no public man yet, has dared to defy it. Every man that has met it has been crushed to powder; and the only hope of any effectual grapple with it is by rousing the actual masses, whose interests permanently lie in an opposite direction, to grapple with this great force; for you know very well that our great cities are the radiating points from which go forth the great journalism, the culture, the education, the commercial influences, that make and shape the nation. The great cities are the arsenals of great wealth, where wealth manages every thing its own way.

Now, gentlemen, to me the labor movement means just this: It is the last noble protest of the American people against the power of incorporated wealth, seeking to do over again what the whig aristocracy of Great Britain has successfully done for two hundred years. Thirty thousand families own Great Britain to-day; and if you multiply John Bright by a hundred, and double his eloquence, it seems impossible that he should save England from a violent convulsion in the great grapple between such a power and the people who have determined to have their way.

Men blame us, the representatives of the workingmen of the nation, that we come into politics. The other day it was my good fortune to meet that distinguished Frenchman, Monsieur Coquerel; and he asked me what was the motto of the workingmen of the United States. I said to him, "Short hours, better education, co-operation in the end, and in the meantime a political movement that will concentrate the thought of the country upon this thing."

Now, here I take issue with the best critic which the labor movement has met: I refer to Rev. Samuel Johnson of Salem, one of the thinkers who has spread out before the people his objections to the labor movement of this country. His first objection is, that we will hurry into politics. Well, now, our answer is to him, and to the score of other scholars who have been criticising us: Gentlemen, we see the benefit of going into politics. If we had not rushed into politics, had not taken Massachusetts by the four corners and shaken her, you never would have written your criticisms. We rush into politics as the safety valve. We could discuss as well as you if you would only give us bread and houses, fair pay and leisure, and opportunities to travel: we could sit and discuss the question for the next fifty years. It's a very easy thing to discuss, for a gentleman in his study, with no anxiety about tomorrow. Why, the ladies and gentlemen of the reign of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., in France, seated in gilded saloons and on Persian carpets, surrounded with luxury, with the products of India and the curious manufactures of ingenious Lyons and Rheims, discussed the rights of man, and balanced them in dainty phrases, and expressed them in such quaint generalizations that Jefferson borrowed the Declaration of Independence from their hands. There they sat, balancing and discussing sweetly, making out new theories, and daily erecting a splendid architecture of debate, till the angry crowd broke open the doors, and ended the discussion in blood. They waited too long, discussed about half a century too long. You see, discussion is very good when a man has bread to eat, and his children all portioned off, and his daughters married, and his house furnished and paid for, and his will made; but discussion is very bad when

> . . . "Ye hear the children weeping,
> O my brothers!
> Ere the sorrow come with years;"

discussion is bad when a class bends under actual oppression. We want immediate action.

We would fain save this issue from an outbreak of actual violence. Therefore we go into politics.

Well, then our critic goes on to say, "What do you call yourselves labor party for? All men labor. Rufus Choate labors. Daniel Webster labors. Why do you confine your party to the men that work?" Well, now, we confine it because thus there is no mistake. Now suppose you should take up a book presenting the condition of the laboring classes of Great Britain. Mr. Gladstone works harder than any other man there. Lord Brougham did more work than other men there. Lord Palmerston, up to his eightieth year, worked hard as any man there. But if you were to take up a book on the workingmen of Great Britain, do you think you would find the condition of Lord Brougham there? If you took up a book on the British laboring class, or how much they eat, what kind of houses they live in, etc., do you think you would find Gladstone's income, and the number of rooms he had in his house, and how many children, on an average, he had the last fifty years? So if an Englishman came here and said, "I want to know something about your workingmen: please let me hear it from some of themselves. Whom shall I go to?" would you send him to Daniel Webster or Rufus Choate? But Daniel Webster did as much work as any man of his day. Would you have him sent to Rufus Choate? But Rufus Choate was a hard-working man. John Marshall and Lemuel Shaw did as much work as any man in Massachusetts or Virginia; but if George Combe had come to this country, and said, "I want to see a specimen of the laboring class of the United States," I doubt whether any man would have sent him to Lemuel Shaw. I ask the critics of the labor movement, whether any man ever understood this? Every man who reads of the labor question knows that it means the movement of the men that earn their living with their hands; that are employed, and paid in wages; are gathered under roofs of factories, sent out on farms, sent out on ships, gathered on the walls. In popular acceptation, the working class means that men that work with their hands, for wages, so many hours a day, employed by great capitalists; that work for everybody else. Why do we move for this class? "Why," says Mr. Johnson, "don't you move for all workingmen?" Because, while Daniel Webster gets forty thousand dollars for arguing the Mexican claims, there is no need of anybody's moving for him. While Rufus Choate gets five thousand dollars for making one argument to a jury, there is no need of moving for him, or for the men that work with their brains—that do highly disciplined and skilled labor, invent, and write books. The reason why the labor movement confines itself to a single class is because that class of work does not get paid, does not get protection. Mental labor is adequately paid, and more than adequately protected. It can shift its channels; it can vary according to the supply and demand. If a man fails as a minister, why, he becomes a railway conductor. If that doesn't suit him, he turns out and becomes the agent of an insurance office. If that doesn't suit, he goes West, and becomes governor of a Territory. And if he finds himself incapable of either of these positions, he comes home, and gets to be a city editor. He varies his occupation as he pleases, and doesn't need protection. But the great mass, chained to a trade, doomed to be ground up in the mill of supply and demand, that work so many hours a day, and must run in the great ruts of business—they are the men whose inadequate protection, whose unfair share of the general product, claims a movement in their behalf.

Well, the third charge brought by Mr. Johnson against us is this, that we are cruel; we combine; we prevent this man laboring there, and we won't let that man learn our trade; we form trades unions. To be sure we do. We say to the Chinese, "Stay at home: don't come here by importation; come by emigration." We say to the crawling millions who try to swamp our trade, "Stand aloof: we won't teach you." We say to the mills of Lowell, who have turned us out of doors, "We'll starve you into submission." Well, "it's a narrow contest: it's an unjust, it's a cruel, it's an avaricious method." So it is. Where did we learn it? Learned it of capital,—learned it of our enemies.

I know labor is narrow; I know she is aggressive; I know she arms herself with the best weapon that a corrupt civilization furnishes,—all true. Where do we get these ideas? Borrowed them from capital, every one of them; and when you advance to us on the level of peace, unarmed, we'll meet you on the same. While you combine and plot and defend, so will we.

But Mr. Johnson says, "Come into the world with the white banner of peace." Ay, we will when you disarm. How foolish it would have been for Grant to send home his Sharp's rifles to Springfield, and garner all his cannon in New York, and put all his monitors in the harbor of Norfolk, and go down to Virginia with eighty thousand unarmed men, to look her in the face! Labor comes up and says, "They have shotted their cannon to the lips; they have rough-ground their swords as in battle; they have adopted every new method; they have invented every dangerous machine; and it is all planted like a great park of artillery against us. They have incorporated wealth; they have hidden behind banks; they have concealed themselves in currency; they have sheltered themselves in taxation; they have passed rules to govern us; and we will improve upon the lesson they have taught us. When they disarm, we will—not before."

Well, then, the fourth charge is found in the "Daily Advertiser." We had a meeting at Framingham, and passed a set of resolutions; we adopted a platform; and the next day the "Daily Advertiser" granted us the condescension of an article, criticising our action, especially mine; and they described what we had adopted. They painted its horrible tendency. They said, "If you adopt that principle, it will lead you to that (and so on to that), till the final result will be"—I held my breath. I said to myself, "What will it probably be? Perhaps the stereotyped ghost of the French Revolution: that's what coming." "The final result will be"— Horrible! I thought probably they would paint a millionaire hanging on every lamp-post. "The final result"— Perhaps it will be Mormonism; society dissolved into its original elements. Horrible! I began to feel a faint sensation; but I concluded to read on: "The final result will be an equalization of property" Horrible! horrible, actually! Men will be almost equal! An equalization of property! Any man that does that ought to be hanged. Well, we do mean it: we do mean just that. That's the meaning of the labor movement,—an equalization of property—nothing else. My ideal of a civilization is a very high one; but the approach to it is a New England town of some two thousand inhabitants, with no rich man and no poor man in it, all mingling in the same society, every child at the same school, no poor-house, no beggar, opportunities equal, nobody too proud to stand aloof, nobody too humble to be shut out. That's New England as it was fifty years ago, the horrible creature that the "Daily Advertiser" fears. That's what Framingham proposes to bring about. But why ain't Framingham contented? Because the civilization that lingers beautifully on the hillsides of New England, nestles sweetly in the valleys of Vermont, the moment it approaches a crowd like Boston, or a million of men gathered in one place like New York, it rots. It cannot force the crowd: it cannot stand the great centres of modern civilization. Our civilization cannot stand the city. One reason is, it has got some hidden disease. Another reason is, the moment it flows out into the broad, deep activity of the nineteenth century, it betrays its weakness, and copies Europe. The moment this sweet-scented, dew-smelling Vermont flows down into the slums of New York, it becomes like London. The moment the North gathers its forces, and goes down the Mississippi Valley into New Orleans, social science stands aghast. Modern civilization shrinks back at the terrible evil which she can neither fathom nor cure, just as she does in Europe.

What is our cause? It is this: there are three hundred and fifty millions of human beings in what you call Christendom, and two hundred millions of them don't get enough to eat from January to December. I won't ask for culture, for opportunities for education, for travel, for society. But two hundred millions of men gathered under Christendom don't have enough to eat. A hundred thousand men in the city of New York live in dwellings that a rich man wouldn't let his horse stay in a day.

But that isn't anything. You should go up to beautiful Berkshire with me, into the factories there. It shall be the day after a Presidential election. I will go with you into a counting-room,—four hundred employees. The partners are sitting down, the day after a Presidential election. They take the list of workmen, and sift them out; and every man that has not voted the ticket they wanted is thrown out to starve just as if he were cattle. That's Christian civilization! that's Massachusetts! I don't like that significant fact. I leap from that town into a large mill, with five hundred employees, and say to the master, "How about the dwellings of your operatives? How many hours do they have at home?" "Well, I hope they don't have any. The best ventilated place they are ever in is in my mill. They had better stay here sixteen hours out of the twenty-four; it keeps them out of mischief better than any other place. As long as they work they are not doing worse.. I cannot attend to their houses." I say to him, "It seems to me you do the same for your ox." That's another significant fact of our civilization. I go to Lowell, and I say to a young girl, wandering in the streets, "How is this?"—"Well, I worked here seven years, and I thought I would leave that mill, and go to another; and the corporation won't give me my ticket. I have sued them in the Supreme Court, and I cannot get it; and here I am, penniless, in Eastern Massachusetts." That's Christian civilization. I am picking up, not individual facts, but significant rules, that were made for labor.

You say, "What does labor need in New England?" It needs justice. Mr. Stewart, in New York has bought a whole town; and he is going to build model houses, and house there all the labor he can get to go. Yet the civilization which alone can look the New Testament in the face is a civilization where one man does not depend on the pity of another man's building him a model lodging-house. The civilization which alone can look the New Testament in the face is a civilization where one man could not build, and another man would not need, that sort of refuge.

No, gentlemen, what we mean is this: The labor of yesterday, your capital, is protected sacredly. Not so the labor of to-day. The labor of yesterday gets gets twice the protection and twice the that the labor of to-day gets. Capital gets twice the protection and tice the pay.

Now, we mean a radical change, and in the few minutes that are left me, I want to indicate our object.

We mean certain great radical changes. I am not quite of the opinion of Mr. Secretary Boutwell, when he said here the other night, that fifty years hence the idea that a man could own land, and leave it to his children, would be ridiculous. I have not quite come to that. But then, you know there is a reason for it: he is a radical, and I have always been a conservative. There is a curious thing underlies lands. We are not quite certain that we have got the best system. Secretary Boutwell may be right. Seventy years ago a man offered to a relative of mine all the land between Federal Street and Hawley Street, between Milk Street and Franklin, for thirty-three hundred dollars. He came to him day after day, urging him to purchase: and the answer was, "I am not rich enough to have a cow-pasture at that price, and I couldn't use it for anything else,"—that tract of land which to-day, gentlemen, as you know, would sell for three million dollars. Now, labor goes about, like Socrates, asking questions. We don't assume anything. When we were little boys, and did our sums on the slate, and the answer came out wrong, we didn't break the slate. We went to the master, and he said, "Go back; there's a mistake somewhere: if you examine you will find it." I come into a civilization in which two men out of three don't have enough to eat. I come into New York, where it is a rich man that supplies a lodging for houseless poverty. I say to myself, "That course isn't right: there's a mistake somewhere." Thou shalt do unto another as you would have another do unto you. The end of things is New York. That don't cohere. Where is the mistake? It's somewhere, and the labor movement is trying to find it out.

Again, gentlemen, we have another doubt to express. Are you quite certain that capital—the child of artificial laws, the product of society, the mere growth of social life—has a right to only an equal burden with labor, the living spring? We doubt it so much that we think we have invented a way to defeat Tom Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central. We think we have devised a little plan—Abraham Lincoln used to have a little story—by which we will save the Congress of the nation from the moneyed corporations of the State. When we get into power, there is one thing we mean to do. If a man owns a single house, we will tax him one hundred dollars. If he owns ten houses of like value, we won't tax him one thousand dollars, but two thousand dollars. If he owns a hundred houses, we won't tax him ten thousand dollars, but sixty thousand dollars; and the richer a man grows, the bigger his tax, so that when he is worth forty million dollars he don't have more than twenty thousand dollars a year to live on. We'll double and treble and quintuple and sextuple and increase tenfold the taxes, till Stewart out of his uncounted millions, and the Pennsylvania out of its measureless income, shall not have anything more than a moderate lodging and an honest table. The corporations we would have are those of associated labor and capital,—co-operation.

We'll crumble up wealth by making it unprofitable to be rich. The poor man shall have a larger income in proportion as he is poor. The rich man shall have a lesser income in proportion as he is rich. You will say, "Is that just?" My friends, it is safe. Man is more valuable than money. You say, "Then capital will go to Europe." Good heavens! let it go.

If other states wish to make themselves vassals to wealth, so will not we. We will save a country equal from end to end. Land, private property, all sorts of property, shall be so dearly taxed that it shall be impossible to be rich; for it is in wealth, in incorporated, combining, perpetual wealth, that the danger of labor lies.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people,to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Woman Under
- Socialism -

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

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WHOM CAN SHE MEAN ?

LADY WARWICK SPEAKS OF "ENEMIES" AND OF ARTICLES ON THE "BABBLING BROOK."

In an interview given to a New York reporter this week at the Hotel Webster, Lady Warwick, who is now in America "investigating Socialism," did more than drop hints against "enemies in England" who publish "untruthful stories about her in America." Among other things the Lady said:

"For twelve years a miserable and untruthful story has been running in the American papers regarding me. I know it is through the efforts of enemies of mine. I mean the story which refers to me as 'Babbling Brooke.' Twelve years ago there was a baccarat scandal in England in which the present King of England was mixed up. Ever since then, at stated intervals, the American press has connected me with it, and print and reprint it every now and then. The last time was when I arrived here a few days ago. The same old story was printed again."

What article can the Lady mean? The People once had an article entitled "The Babbling Brook." Can the Lady have that article in mind? Is it that article that galls her? We are chivalrous enough, and sufficiently devoted to Socialism, a subject which we understand furnishes the noble Lady some pastime, to hope we are not the offenders. This was the article:

THE BABBLING BROOK.

By Onlooker, London Eng.

This is a tale of a "Babbling Brook," which, like the brook immortalized in Tennyson's idyl, flows on its course through the devious windings of a chequered career. Also is this a tale of the mottled morality of the "upper classes" in British capitalist "society," including the most notorious roue of them all, His Brittanic Majesty, Eddie, Dei Gratia Rex, Defender of the Faith, amuser of the "Jersey Lily," baccarat player, and general all around "sport." And last but not least, this too, is a tale which throws what might be termed a "Trans-Atlantic flashlight" on the similarity of the make-up, freakishness tactics, etc., of the American kangaroo Social Democrats, alias "Socialist" party conglomeration with that of the aggregation of "intellectuals," labor fakirs, would-be snobs and erratics composing the British S. D. F. outfit.

If anyone wonders why Spargo and others who migrated to Yankeeland, found congenial atmosphere in the camp of Kangaroodom, he needs only to remember the old proverb about "birds of a feather," etc. Those of us here in England who have kept track of the many-named American collection, have often been amused as well as disgusted by the way anything and everything that declared itself a "Socialist" was welcomed as a wonderful acquisition to the "movement."

"But," the reader will be asking, "what has all this to do with the Babbling Brook?" Well, to know all about a brook one has to go to its source where it "comes from haunts of coot and hern" and trace its windings.

"Till last by Philip's farm it flows
To join the brimming river."

American readers of the Daily and Weekly People are doubtless familiar with the name of Lady "Babbling Brook." Indeed, it is but a short while ago that the capitalist press of the U. S. gave considerable space to yellow stories of "philanthropy" and "practical Socialistic" performances of the selfsame Lady, etc. And who is the Lady "Babbling Brook"? Ah, there's the point—and, "thereby hangs the tale." And as tales within the tale are the tales of the "Babbling Brook," of the variegated morals of the "upper ten," and of the "transoceanic flashlights":

I come from a breed of dukes and earls,
Flow past the "Jersey Lily"
And make a princely "liaison,"
Let hubby willy nilly—

With sporty "toffs" I flirt around
In hunting field or carriage,
My "code" calls not that I be bound
By ties of love or marriage.

A deal of "blue blood" game I bag,
I join in wild debauches—
With "Neddie Guelph"— the jolly wag—
Who gambles in the lodges.

But, once at baccarat they had
Knight who did some cheating—
I "babbled," and Ned's Ma forbade

Our "set" to give me greeting.
A circle new perforce I sought,
When barred the Royal Heaven—
There's "Labour politics"—great thought;
You see, I'm "more than seven."

Now for the tale of aristocratic rottenness which leads up to the "Flashlight." Most readers of The People are likely to know something of the career and reputation of His Britannic Majesty, the reason why operations have to be periodically performed upon his throat, the story of his relations with Lillie Langtry, the "Jersey Lily," the origin of the fashion of the "Alexandra limp" some thirty odd years ago when the court ladies aped the uncomfortable walk his victimized wife was compelled to adopt. In fact, in Great Britain when "jolly good fellows" of either sex get together and indulge in "smutty" stories, more than twenty per cent. of them relate to the escapades, intrigues and vile debauches of the "noble" king whose loyal subjects slave in poverty to keep him on their backs. Some of the older Comrades will probably remember the "Great Tranby Croft scandal," otherwise known as the "baccarat" affair. At that time Edward, then Prince of Wales, with Sir Arthur Gordon Cumming (a descendant of the Red Comyn who, in 1306, was stabbed by Robert the Bruce before the high altar in Grey Friars' Church, Dumfries) and others were staying at the lodge of some nouveaux riches named Wilson, gambling, drinking and indulging in the orgies peculiar to "noble" time-killing parasites of their ilk. One night when they were all pretty well soaked with drink, the worthy scion of the Red Comyn cheated so clumsily in a game of baccarat that the others caught on and forced him to sign a declaration that he had been cheating and promising never to touch cards again. In the event of his keeping the promise, the company pledged themselves to keep the matter secret. His Royal Nibs of Wales just then had a "liaison" (how much nicer those French terms sound) so the gossips declared, with a high "sassiety" dame, wife of the eldest son of a peer of the realm. Of course in a confiding moment, Edward told his charming inamorata, and the first thing Sir Cumming knew the Tranby Croft cheating incident was common property, and "sassiety" was cutting him dead. Henceforth the "lady" in the case became known as the "Babbling Brook." Sir Arthur, trusting to the promise of his erstwhile chums of the baccarat board, instituted a libel suit to clear his name, and Wales and the others were dragged into the witness box where Edward made an ass of himself and gave the whole snap away. The Queen and princess were wild with anger at Eddie's indiscreet charmer and the prince was pretty mad with himself. Consequently the "Babbling Brook" was ostracised in "court" circles and barred from the Court Levees—those functions at which semi-nude women stand shivering for hours, and suffer cold and hunger for the joy of being "presented" to royalty. This was more than twenty years ago, and since then through the demise of her noble lord the "Babbling Brook" has succeeded to his title. The deceased nobleman was a descendant from a vicious old Earl who, in Kebb's rebellion in the reign of Edward VI massacred the revolting peasants with such a vengeance that the other nobles complained that if he continued they would have no laborers left to till the soil. Despite royal disfavor, however, the dowager Lady still had some pull in high "sassiety" until recently, when it is alleged, she was detected at a friend's house trying to abstract some letters from a desk. This was more than the elastic sense of honour of "sassiety" could stand and was to use an expressive Americanism, her "social finish." Since then at assembly, hunting field, or elsewhere, she has been cut dead. Now, what was the poor woman to do? She had to find some occupation so as to keep on "babbling." So, behold she took to politics!

I change from hunting to "hot air,"
I chum with labor shirkers,
From swiping letters time I spare
To filch the brains of workers.

I chatter of the laborer's rights,
Talk glib of high endeavor—
Tho' freaks may come and frauds may
go,
I "babble" on forever.

Capitalist politics are controlled by "sassiety," so the dear ostracized noblewoman couldn't get in there and very naturally decided that "Labour" politics was the bright particular sphere in which she should "shine" in future. And here is where the "Flashlight" on Trans-Oceanic similarity comes in. The S. D. F. and I. L. P. had a strenuous rivalry to see which should capture her as its very own. The S. D. F. won out, aided by the toadying of Hyndman, and at a public meeting in London she referred to herself as a "proud and convinced member." This mutual adoption game just filled the bill of her ambition for variety and notoriety. She appears at their principal meetings clad in purple and fine linen, wearing diamonds in her hair and on her neck and arms, and painted and polished like an East India clipper on her first voyage. The S. D. P. or "Socialist" party of America (and Timbuctoo) also wants to be "respectable." Has it not opened its arms and welcomed to its bosom the reverend Herrons and others to furnish it "intellect" and "brains" with which to invent bourgeois platforms for it? And who will say that its counterpart the British Social Democratic Federation is not equally "respectable?" Has it not its Hyndmans to graciously condescend to uplift the unappreciative common herd, and above all, a real, live, bejeweled Lady?

But some American Kangaroo will be heard exclaiming "that is 'abuse'!" and the British S. D. F.-ers will re-echo the yelp. It certainly would not be the thing to refer to shady pasts did it not serve to illumine cloudy presents. It is "abuse" in America thus to throw light on the present antics of an armory building Carey and a Herron and the party that endorses them. Likewise it is "abuse" in Britain to trace the source of a "Babbling Brook," and by so doing indicate the composition of the muddy (muddled) river into which it flows. That the influence of old associations is still felt by her "ladyship" is shown by a recent incident which the writer knows of from good authority. The noble Lady was, a few weeks ago, speaking at a "Socialist" meeting in the South of England. Ben Tillet and others were present, but the "Babbling Brook" was the "piece de resistance" of the evening. She spoke very indistinctly, however, which led one of the auditors to wonder why. Hearing the remark, Tillet exclaimed, "The noble lady is as drunk as a ——!" What a beautiful bunch. How easily the composite picture of the gang on both sides of the ocean can be drawn. But there is a Nemesis in sight of the crowd, and they are painfully aware of the fact. That is why they so eagerly shout "abuse!" As in America the sturdy S. L. P. continues to expose the frauds and travesties upon the sacred name of Socialism, so also does the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain persist and it is slowly, but surely, succeeding in the work of tearing the blinders from the eyes of the proletariat and helping them to see clearly along the road to emancipation.

I mumble when too "full" to speak
I try to make addresses—
I brazen stand with painted cheek
And diamonds in my tresses.

The labour fakir I've in tow
I've charmed the S. D. F.-er
Tho' frauds may come and freaks may
go,
I "babble" on forever.

Thus endeth the tale of a "Babbling Brook," and the tales within the tale through which the writer hopes he has succeeded in throwing a Trans-Oceanic "Flashlight" on freakdom. This is the great acquisition of the S. D. F.-ers.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platfrom and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trades or labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned. Frank Bohn, National Secretary—28 City Hall Place, New York City.

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RHODE ISLAND UNITY CONFERENCE

(Copy)

Fred Hurst,
1923 Westminster St,
Providence, R. I.
June 21, '07.

To J. Roulston, Secretary, and members of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island,

Greeting:

The State Committee of the Socialist Party of R. I. extends you a cordial invitation to submit, through our State Secretary, and in writing, conditions under which you consider unity of action with the Socialist Party, and to what extent. Our State convention will be held in the Machinists' Hall, Labor, Temple, 96 Mathewson st., Providence, R. I., Sunday, July 14, 1907. An addition to your written statement we would be pleased to receive at 3 p. m. in above stated convention, a verbal statement not exceeding 30 minutes, from a committee presenting official credentials from you.

Awaiting your pleasure, we are, yours truly,

Fred Hurst, State Sec'y of the
S. P. of R. I.
For the State Committee.

(Copy)

81 Dyer St., Providence R. I.
July 9, '07.

To Mr. Fred Hurst, Secretary of the State Committee of S. P. of R. I.

Dear Sir:

Your communication of June 21, asking the S. L. P. of R. I. to submit in writing conditions under which we (S. L. P.) would "consider unity of action, and to what extent," has been received, and in reply we wish to say that as your committee has taken the initiative to suggest unity to a certain degree, we believe that a more definite statement as to your position should have been given us to warrant an answer, stating our position in a matter we know nothing of. We can therefore comply only with your second request, to send a committee to your convention, consisting of members named below. Their action will be governed by the acts of your convention.

Thanking you for your courtesy, we are

Yours for Socialism,
Section Providence, R. I.
Herman Keiser, Organizer.
Members of the S. L. P. Committee:
Herman Keiser, John W. Leach,
Peter MacDermott, B. J. Murray,
Henry F. O'Veil,
[Seal of S. E. C.]

Section Providence is mentioned in Keiser's letter instead of the R. I. State Central Committee, which had been temporarily disbanded at the time of the proposed Unity Conference.

The committee attended the S. P. convention, MacDermott being its spokesman. He referred to the brief time he had to handle a subject so vast and important. The question of unity was much to be desired. The The Socialist agitation of late years had wonderful influence with the mass of the workers. If we had a united Socialist movement our work would be more telling and effective. He then gave a short history of the R. I. split. He spoke of the differences between the S. L. P. and the S. P., the economic, political and other tactical questions, and suggested "that a committee be elected from the convention to meet a committee of the S. L. P. and form a Unity conference." MacDermott's speech was well received by the S. P. convention and his suggestion was accepted, whereupon the following members of the S. P. were elected to represent their party at a Unity Conference with the S. L. P.: Carpenter, Dawson, Fletcher, Harris, Carney, Shultztice, Higgins.

Two weeks later a general meeting of the R. I. S. L. P. was called. Herman Keiser, organizer of Section Providence, spoke against the idea of a Unity Conference, not that he was against unity of the Socialist movement, but he thought nothing would come of it and the labor would be wasted. Murray, O'Veil and others spoke in favor of having a conference. It was finally and unanimously agreed that the S. L. P. send a committee to meet the S. P. The committee chosen were: O'Veil, MacDermott, Leach, Murray, Herrick, Revaise, and Keiser. Both parties decided to hold the Unity Conference at the S. L. P. Hall, 81 Dyer st., Providence. Henry O'Veil, S. L. P., and J. T. Fletcher, S. P., were elected secretaries.

P. L. Q.

AUG. 6, 1st CONFERENCE.—J. W. Higgins, S. P., chairman. Each party to have the chairmanship at the alternate meetings.

J. W. Leach, S. L. P., offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the principal points of discussion for the bringing about unity of the Socialist movement at the conference be as follows:

"1. The proper attitude of a revolutionary organization of Socialists on the trade union movement.

"2. The character of a union that should prevail under the economic and industrial conditions of the present.

"3. The correct attitude of a revolutionary Socialist organization on the party press, the character and ownership of the press.

"4. The proper discipline of a revolutionary Socialist movement. The form of discipline that should prevail."

Harris S. P.: "The only difference between the S. P. and the S. L. P. is one of personal animosity between the members and certain leading lights in New York."

Another from the S. P. side of the house: "That the S. L. P. temporarily withdraw from the field during the coming election and that the S. L. P. notify National Executive of same, and the S. P. be requested to meet the S. L. P. again in a unity conference." Motion lost.

AUG. 20; 2nd CONFERENCE.—MacDermott, S. L. P. in the chair. Minutes read, and after a slight error of omission was corrected, adopted. Roll call—all present.

Dawson, S. P., handed in the following resolution:

"Whereas, The central and fundamental law and official actions of the Socialist political party should be kept before the party membership without distortion, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the official bulletin of the party should be confined to publishing the fundamental laws and resolutions, of the party reports, of business done by the National Committee, and correspondence pertaining thereto with official party reports from State or international socialist party organizations and make official calls and announcements:

"Whereas, An efficient Socialist press, responsive to the laws of the party and desires of the membership is indispensible: Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That so far as possible the party press should be owned and managed by the party organization and members, but no particular publication should be designated as an official exponent of Socialist philosophy or party laws."

Fletcher, S. P., introduced a resolution on autonomy; the summary of it was that members be responsible to their locals or sections and to keep all disputes localized as much as possible, the sections or locals to acknowledge the superior bodies in so far as to conform with the constitution.

Leach's resolution was taken up for discussion.

SEPT. 3; 3rd CONFERENCE.—Dawson, S. P., moved that the trade union question be discussed; not seconded.

Resolution by MacDermott: "Resolved, That the industrial form of organization as expressed by the I. W. W. is superior to the craft form of organization." It was decided to take up the resolution presented by Carpenter, S. P., at the first meeting.

Carpenter claimed that a Socialist party should hold aloof from trade unions owing to their almost constant conflicts. MacDermott, S. L. P., said that a Socialist political party which will not compromise with the capitalists can't logically compromise with a trade union that upholds capitalism. Dawson, S. P., thought the working class, if educated, would gain their emancipation by their vote. Higgins, S. P., argued that a man would eventually become class conscious in the trade union; he did not believe the industrial form of organization absolutely necessary, although it would be convenient for the working class. Leach, S. L. P., in reply said nothing can be gained by the craft form of unionism; the only hope for the working class lays in the industrial form of unionism as exemplified in the I. W. W. Fletcher and Harris argued that men should be encouraged when they join the craft union.

Meeting adjourned 10 p. m.

SEPT. 17; 4th CONFERENCE.—Murray in the chair. Roll call—S. L. P. all present; S. P., one delegate absent.

Keiser, S. L. P., in opening the discussion referred to certain statements made by Harris after the last meeting had adjourned. Harris stated that "he wouldn't be bound by the work of the conference"; that he "may vote different ways, but change as it would suit him; he would be bound by those who sent him as delegate." Keiser severely criticised Harris's form of representing his party.

Harris, S. P., spoke of the change that took place in the S. L. P. from the time when he was in it. In his time the S. T. & L. A. endorsed the S. L. P. and the S. L. P. endorsed the S. T. & L. A. Now the S. L. P. has not the endorsement of the I. W. W. He said the New Jersey S. P. men were repudiated by their party after the N. J. Unity Conference. Harris said the S. L. P. papers were not scientific. He asked: "What is the 'Il Proletario' to-day?" Harris criticised the editorship of The People, De Leon's "refusal to publish things he didn't like"; he spoke of De Leon's "confession of faith" and "change of sentiment" in the S. T. & L. A. Harris said "the W. F. of M. was forced to compromise and the S. T. & L. A. compromised and couldn't help it." "The economic organizations may compromise, but the political movement cannot."

Shultz, S. P.: "The New York I. W. W. capmakers took the place of the striking A. F. of L. men"; "If the I. W. W. didn't change its conduct it would be no different from the A. F. of L"; "I am not a member of the A. F. of L. I think there's competition between the I. W. W. and A. F. of L. for jobs and have scabbed it on each other."

Harris wished to drop the discussion on trade unionism.

The chair suggested personalities and names be left out of the discussion.

MacDermott, S. L. P.: "I never wanted to be personal. What we should discuss is the question of the superiority of the Socialist movement over reform movements; the power that is behind them. Reform has nothing to back it up, and is therefore of very little good. The power behind the Socialist political movement is the economic organization. When we speak of economic industrial organizations we don't mean the U. M. W. of America, or the Brewers who supported capitalist parties just like craft unions. The I. W. W. being an industrial organization will do away with craftism and its methods. It recognizes the class struggle. Any one who studied the labor movement must recognize that the craft form of organization creates strife, and further that industrial unionism will abolish the discord in the ranks of the working class. I speak from experience. I am a long time in the labor movement. As Socialists we ought to aid in abolishing the discord and in promoting harmony among the workers."

Higgins, S. P.—"I came open to conviction. I feel sure the position of the S. P. is the correct one. We are in sympathy with the craft unionists. We want to educate them. We send them papers and Socialist literature, but we keep out of their broils. The S. L. P. believes the industrial form of unionism is superior. All delegates do. We are all in favor of the underlying principles. The first step a worker takes when in revolt is to join a craft union as a temporary place. We keep in harmony with him. We encourage them to write more radical platforms. We believe in neutrality."

Leach, S. L. P.—"Neutrality? How about the S. P. delegate to the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart endorsing a so-called union and writing a lying report and when called to account apologized and said: 'I left another report at home in my desk'? You say neutrality. We say not. To be neutral is to commit suicide." Leach read the Preamble of the I. W. W. Continuing, he said: "The time will come when the I. W. W. will launch its own political party and dump the S. P. and S. L. P. in the ash barrel. The difference between the craft and the industrial union was something like a canoe and the Lusitania."

Carpenter, S. P.: "Our mission is to educate the workers. Of course we can't create a mental revolution in the minds of the working class. The S. L. P. some time ago said that an independent political movement could carry the revolution. What does the S. L. P. say to-day The S. L. P. demoralized the propaganda of the movement. We must be neutral in unionism just as we would in religion We recognize neither Catholic, Lutheran or Baptist. Work to-day is specialized, not industrialized. Take Brown & Sharp's, a lot of men working at drilling others at milling machines. The only way we know they are industrial is the ownership of it.

Fletcher, S. P., in referring to the Stuttgart Congress and Hillquit's action, said 'twas a manly thing to apologize, and 'twas not much to talk about. "I think the best thing to do with a worker who earns a dollar is to let him know it and fill him with Socialism." "I further claim that the S. L. P. isn't scientific. It has borne no fruit" "The condition of the S. L. P. to-day is proof that it is not correct." "We believe in being neutral; we are after results. We want to benefit everybody."

Revaise, S. L. P.: "Is it consistent to advise a man to join a craft union, follow the lead of the labor fakir and then denounce the fakir as some of your Socialist party papers denounce Gompers?"

O'Neil, S. L. P.: "We are all Socialists and supposed to be thinking men; we therefore shouldn't quarrel. The capitalist gives us enough of it every day. We must all admit the craft union is used by the capitalist class. To fight the capitalists properly we must fight the craft union. I am a member of a union, the Ironmolders. I couldn't advise any one to join it. It is full of graft for its officers. More could be said, but you are all thoroughly acquainted with the craft union state of affairs. The officers are all Democratic and Republican politicians, as proven by the Ironmolders' convention."

MacDermott, S. L. P.: "After every one has spoken we ought to take a vote on the union question."

Harris, S. P.: "I move that as the hour is late we close the debate, each side to have ten minutes and that no vote be taken until all the subjects or points of dispute are discussed." Carried.

OCT. 1, 5th CONFERENCE.—Higgins in the chair. Minutes read and approved. O'Neil reported to leaving his minutes at home. As the minutes are read off at the conclusion of each session he was excused. Roll call, S. L. P., all present. As Carpenpresent except Carpenter. As Carpenter, the mover of the resolution, was not present to wind up the S. P. side of the debate, Leach took the floor for the S. L. P. and ably summed up the industrial union position of the S. L. P. He emphasized two cardinal points: "that we can't create a revolution by acts of congress," and that "the political triumph of the working class would, without an economic organization, mean massacre to the workers."

Harris was chosen to act as Carpenter's substitute. He still believed the S. P. was correct and that S. L. P. had invited unity conferences all over the country with the S. P. He believed in neutrality.

Leach—The N. J. conference was started on the invitation of the S. P.

This closed the debate on the trade union question.

The next question for discussion is the party press.

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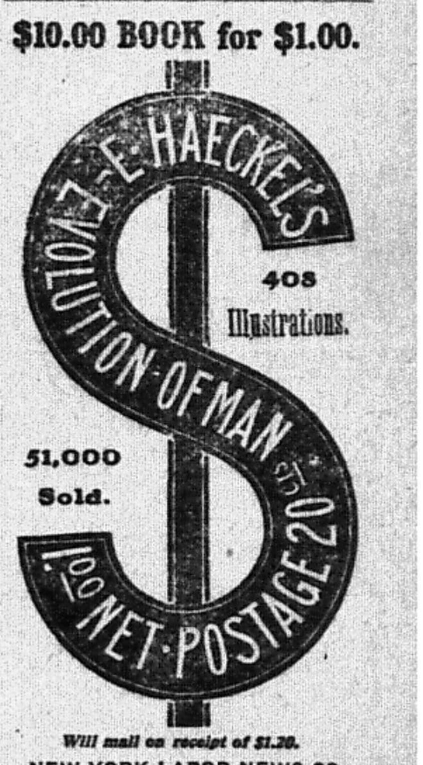

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1907.

The peoples begin to comprehend that increasing the magnitude of a crime cannot be its diminution: if to kill is a crime, to kill much cannot be an extenuating circumstance: if to steal is a shame, to invade cannot be a glory.

—VICTOR HUGO.

DISCUSSION OR CHAFFER.

Under the heading "R. I. Unity Conference" will be found elsewhere in this issue the report of the discussion, now going on in Rhode Island, between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party in an effort to unite. An utterance, which reappears several times upon the lips of the S. P. representatives, should be enough to bring unity in short order—if the S. P. men are earnestly seeking unity and not "fusion"; or should suffice to put a summary end to the conferences—if "fusion" and not unity is the S. P. aim.

The discussion, of course, is turning mainly upon the Trades Union Question. The S. P. contention is "Neutrality." The way to bring this about is given in the utterance in question. It is: "We [the S. P.] keep out of their [the Union] broils."

It is not in the falsity of the utterance that its significance lies. Every body knows that the S. P. is not to-day different from what it was when some eighteen months ago Debs charged the S. P. press with acting as henchmen for the A. F. of L. and against the I. W. W. The deep significance of the utterance lies in the false Socialist conception it implies of what a party of Socialism must be. For "we" to keep out of "their" broils, the "we's" must be of different stock than the "their's." Now, the "their's" are workingmen. It follows that the "we's" are not. A Socialist political party of "we's"—if it at all exists—is a monstrosity: the conception of such a thing is absurd.

A political party of Socialism can not, even if it would, escape the "broils" of Labor Unions. A political party of Socialism need not consist of non-working class elements only. It is, however, bound to consist of working class elements to a large extent. It implies as false a conception of sociology for a political party of Socialism to imagine its membership could avoid the "broils" of Labor Unions, as it would be an absurd conception of nature to imagine that a member of a Socialist party could leave his humanity outside of the party, and thereby avoid, as a party member, the "broils" of belly-ache.

People, who want UNITY, will unite soon as the nonsense of their posture is mentioned. Only people who seek FUSION (log-rolling) will continue to discuss after their nonsense is revealed. "Discussion," in such cases, is not for clarification. It is a chaffering for "bargains."

SOCIAL MARSH-WRENS.

When a State or National officer is sworn in he is made to pledge himself to "uphold the laws and the Constitution of the land." The very fact of demanding such an oath indicates that the "laws and the Constitution" of the land are known quantities. No sane man could be expected to pledge himself to uphold something he knows not of. Constitutions are not things that are changed over night; laws are supposed to be exhalations of the Constitution. To pledge oneself to uphold the one and the other is, accordingly, to pledge oneself to something that is substantially known.

But now comes no less a personage than a Supreme Court Judge of the Empire State of New York, Justice William J. Gaynor, and plump and plain announces the fact that "the Courts undo legislation,"—and enforce their undoings, too, of course. Such a statement, if true, puts a different face upon things; when such a statement proceeds from a Justice of the Supreme Court the fact must be true.

The different face put upon things by Justice Gaynor's pronouncement is that the dictum of the old Tammany chief—"What's such a little thing as the Constitution between friends"—was no private opinion. Let the Constitution be what it may, it shall not stand in the way of any "desirable" laws. The laws being but foot-balls for the ball ground of Courts, they may, they can, they are tossed about as occasion may demand. What the "occasion" is goes without saying. It is the "pull" of the biggest Money-Bags. In short, the country's legislative halls are the private offices of the Capitalist Class; the country's legislators are, not the ones that seem to be elected at the polls, they are the self-constituted "Captains of Industry."

The marsh-wren builds two nests—one conspicuous up among the reeds, one concealed, down at their base. The former is to "entertain" the birds of prey and keep them off the scent of the other, the real nest, where the eggs are laid, and the brood hatched. Our capitalists are marsh-wrens. The legislative halls of the land are there to "entertain" the reformers, (read freak-frauds.)

THEY ARE "ASTONISHED."

"It is astonishing," observes the New York "Evening Post" (organ of the principle "One law for workers—hit 'em on the head, another law for the idlers—protect them and their plunder")—"It is astonishing that labor Unions should persist in this manner in alienating public sympathy." The "public sympathy" (read capitalist exploiters and their subsidized press) referred to as being "alienated," is being alienated by the discovery the Working Class is making that the "contracts," which they are induced to sign by the employer, are simply "green goods" which they are buncosteered into accepting, consequently, null, void and of no effect, deserving only to be torn up, and the pieces flung into the faces of the crew of swindling capitalists.

At this season of "alienation" of "public sympathy" it is not amiss to look into the "Contract Scheme." To this end a passage from the address recently delivered by Daniel De Leon in Minneapolis on "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World" may be reproduced with profit. Here it is:

"What is a 'contract'? I am not going to give you any Socialist definition of the term. The term has nothing to do with Socialism. It is a term the meaning of which has grown up with the race's experience. The definition I shall give is the law-book definition. It is the definition accepted and acted upon in all the Courts of Equity. A contract is an agreement entered into between two equal parties; a contract is an agreement entered into between peers; a contract is an agreement entered into between two freemen. Where the parties to a thing called a contract fall within these categories, they are said to be of contracting mind and power, and the document is valid; where that which is called a contract lacks any of these essential qualities, especially if it lacks them all, the thing is null, void and of no effect; it is a badge of fraud of which he is guilty who imposes the contract upon the other. Let me illustrate:

"Suppose that some Minneapolis agent of a lecture bureau, anxious to secure my invaluable services as a speaker for this evening, had written to me to New York, asking for my terms; and suppose I had answered that I would come for $500. He would have written back wanting me to come down a peg or so. I would have replied. Suppose that after considerable chaffering I had agreed upon $400 and he had yielded, whereupon a document would have been drawn up reading somewhat like this:

"'John Jones, party of the first part, and Daniel De Leon, party of the second part, have mutually covenanted and agreed that the party of the second part will deliver an address in Minneapolis on the 10th day of July, and the party of the first part will pay the party of the second part for his services the sum of $400 in U. S. currency.'

"This document being signed would be a contract. If on the appointed day I came, delivered the goods, and John Jones failed to pay me, I would have a just cause of action against him for breach of contract; if, on the other hand, I failed to put in an appearance, he could sue and recover damages from me on the ground of my breach of contract. Whatever people may think of the steepness of my price, the contract would stand. It would stand—why? Because both he and I were free to accept or reject: neither of us acted under compulsion: we were both FREE AGENTS.

"But, now, suppose that, instead of writing, he came down to New York, rushed into my office, whipped a Colt's horse-pistol out of his hip-pocket, cocked it and held it with the muzzle an inch from my head, and said: 'Sign this!' laying before me a sheet of paper containing this legend:

"'John Jones, party of the first part, and Daniel De Leon, party of the second part, have mutually covenanted and solemnly agreed and bound themselves as follows, to wit: that the party of the second part will deliver an address in Minneapolis on the 10th day of July, and the party of the first will pay the party of the second part for his services the sum of five cents, which sum of five cents the party of the second part hereby acknowledges to be a liberal payment for his services, the said sum being agreed upon after a friendly and mutual understanding between the said party of the first part and the said party of the second part.' [Laughter.]

"Would I sign? Why, of course, I would! [Laughter]. I would sign above, below, to the right, to the left. [Laughter]. I would never stop signing. [Laughter and applause]. I would keep on signing like a 'moving picture,' until that pistol was removed from its close proximity to my temple. THAT IS THE SITUATION OF LABOR WHEN IT SIGNS 'CONTRACTS.' [Prolonged applause.]

"Now, say, that he, John Jones, returns to Minneapolis with the 'contract' in his pocket, and a glow of righteous, patriotic contentment on his face. Say he hires a hall, prints and circulates posters announcing the meeting and address, and inserts advertisements in the papers; say he even pays the bills, and does not cheat in that also. The day of the meeting, the hour arrives—but not I. The hall fills—but not with me. Hour upon hour passes—whoever else may be there, I am absent. The audience storms at him, calls him names, insists upon and gets its admission moneys back. Say that, indignant at my 'breach of contract,' John Jones were to institute a suit for damages against me. What would happen? He would be thrown out of court for a swindler, he might even be prosecuted for 'assault with intent to kill.' That 'contract' is null, void, and of no effect; it is a badge of fraud of which he is guilty; it is all that because I was not FREE, because he held me under duress.—EXACTLY SO WITH THE WORKINGMAN WHO SIGNS 'CONTRACTS'; EXACTLY SO WITH THE CAPITALIST WHO EXTORTS THEM. [Applause]. The workingman does not stand upon a footing of equality with the capitalist; he is not of contracting mind and power with the employer. The latter holds over him the whip of hunger that the capitalist system places in the hands of the master, and with the aid of which he can cow his wage slave into acquiescence. Why, among themselves, and even in their public utterances, when anger throws them off their guard, the apologists for capitalism blurt out the fact that 'only the lash of hunger' can keep the workingmen in the treadmill. At the bar of man and of justice the 'contracts' that Labor signs are null, void, and of no effect. And yet what do we see? The spectacle is of such daily occurrence that it has assumed the nature of a 'system,' of a deliberate manoeuvre, indulged in by employers jointly with their Labor-Lieutenants to paralyze the Labor Movement; aye, worse yet, to give it the aspect of a rat-pit."

They are "astonished" are they, the buccaneer class whose opinion the "Evening Post" expresses? Well may they be. They have so long banked on the permanence of Labor's ignorance. If "astonished" now, at the zephyr breeze raised by Labor's beginning to wake up, what word will describe their frame of mind when Labor gets thoroughly awake?

TWO SERMONS.

The Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, preaching last September in Trinity Church before J. Pierpont Morgan and an audience of Wall Street "financiers," said:

"Have you ever thought why there are rich and poor at all? That is the question I have had to face in London. They have asked me how I reconciled the belief in the good God loving all his children with the wretched million in East London who seem abandoned by God and man. I had to face that question and have had to face it ever since. There is but one answer—the rich minority have what they have merely in trust for all the others. Stewardship, not ownership, is God's command to every one of us. Disregard of this trust is the cause of all the social evils of London and New York. If every man considered himself as a steward there would be no object in dishonesty. Stewardship would do away with the tyranny of capital."

That is one sermon. The other was delivered in the Music Hall of Boston on October 31, 1871, before a public audience by Wendell Phillips, who said:

"Mr. Stewart, in New York has bought a whole town; and he is going to build model houses, and house there all the labor he can get to go. Yet the civilization which alone can look the New Testament in the face is a civilization where one man does not depend on the pity of another man's building him a model lodging-house. The civilization which alone can look the New Testament in the face is a civilization where one man could not build, and another man would not need, that sort of refuge."

Which of these two sermons is inspired by the breath of Morality, which is the breath of Hypocrisy? Which is calculated to breed men, which to breed sneaks? Which makes for progress, which furnishes an apology to retrogression? Which will "drive the devils" out of his hearers, which will turn his hearers into Gadarene swine by driving all the devils into them? Which utters the language of human redemption, which the language of human damnation?

Wendell Phillips and the Rt. Rev. Arthur Etc.,—lo the types and spokesmen of two opposites: the former the Apostle of Human elevation, the latter the Shouting Dervish of Human abasement; the former a path-finder for Civilization, the latter a path-blurrer.

HERVE AND BEBEL.

French Anti-Patriotic Leader's Impressions of the Stuttgart Congress.

(Translated for The People from "La Guerre Sociale," Paris)

Before an immense, cheering throng of working men and women of Paris, Gustave Hervé, editor-in-chief of *La Guerre Sociale* and recent delegate to the Stuttgart Congress, delivered an address on the work of the Congress. He said, in part, speaking of the debate on anti-militarism:

Comrades, if I were a diplomat, I would say to you, "Oh, things were fine at Stuttgart! The Social Democracy is composed of men as thorough anti-militarists and anti-patriots as we." But I am no diplomat, so I shall give you frankly my impressions.

I did expect to find, upon arrival there, men powerfully organized, men who were doing things, comrades, courteous and cordial. On this point my expectations were not deceived.

I began to be a little uneasy on the Sunday the Congress was opened. My uneasiness was caused by the fact that at a great meeting in the open air I saw 40,000 German Social Democrats assembled, without being able to discover among them a single police officer. That annoyed me. I said to myself, it must be that these Social Democrats are very well dressed, they must be very angelic folks, for the prefect of police of Stuttgart to allow them to meet thus in the open air, 40,000 strong, without detailing a single squadron of police. (Laughter). But my uneasiness changed to stupefaction when I met the leaders of the German Social Democracy.

I am not forgetting that they are a sister Party. I shall speak of them with all the respect demanded by Socialist fraternity. But nevertheless we must express ourselves freely and frankly about each other. I did not stop them from calling me an insolent fellow and a blackguard, (Laughter) and conversely they must now allow me to give my own personal opinion of them.

Here is the substance of the speech delivered by Von Vollmar, the head of the Socialist right wing: "The ideas of Jaures and Vaillant I put in the same bag with those of Hervé. They are the same thing. I do not see how a Socialist party tolerates in its ranks a man like Hervé. As to the proposition made to us by Jaures, we can not even look at it; let him withdraw it without more ado."

While Vollmar was speaking, I heard about me murmurs of disapproval and sneers, even from the delegates who at Nancy had voted against the Yonne motion. I heard the remarks, "What an old nuisance!" "What an old blockhead!" For myself, it seemed to me as if I were listening to the military chief of Somaliland delivering an address to his army and navy veterans. (Laughter and Applause).

In Vollmar this attitude did not in the least astonish me. For a long time I have known that in France we would none of him in a radical party. (Laughter).

But Bebel came before me with the prestige of a man who had been one of the working class from the first hour; who had served eighteen months' imprisonment for his energetic protest against the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine; with the prestige of an organizer

(Continued on page 5)

NOTES ON THE STUTTGART CONGRESS

By Daniel De Leon.

II.

HERVEISM.

The Anti-Militarist Question was not the weightiest or the most pregnant Question handled in Stuttgart. By far the weightiest and most pregnant was the Question of Unionism. It happens, however, that the Question of Unionism has its center of gravity in America—accordingly, is, at present, of remoter international effect; the Question of Anti-Militarism, on the contrary, has its center of gravity in Europe—accordingly, is of immediate international effect. Hence the precedence here allowed to the latter.

There are two statements, of significance to the understanding of the Question, made, one each, by the two currents that clashed in Stuttgart. One was made by Herve. He said: "I know that nationalities are facts; I deny not those facts; shall never deny them—the cholera and the pest are also facts." The other statement was made by Vollmar, voicing the German Social Democratic sentiment. Said he: "Before I am a Socialist I am a German." With the issue between Herve and Vollmar—taking the two as opposing types—that has happened, and is happening, that happens but too frequently when opposing currents meet, to wit, the real issue is brushed aside and hidden under incidental issues which, in the heated course of the polemic, excessive utterances throw up. Herve is too sound a thinker to mean just what his words, quoted above, would imply; Vollmar is too thorough a Socialist to be taken at his word, literally. What, then, is the issue, in other words, what is "Herveism"? An inquiry into the genesis of the two slogans, or utterances, is the best road by which to reach the correct answer.

Herve's slogan would place Nationalities upon the same footing with cholera and the pest. Such a position is untenable. No more than the Trust are Nationalities, or is the love of Nationality, inherently a pestilence. The same Trust that spreads devastation among a people could be a source of popular blessing. The parallel, broadly, between the Trust and Nationality is not correct. Strictly correct is the parallel between the two in point of ownership. The ills that flow from the Trust flow exclusively from its private ownership: as a collectively owned contrivance of production the sting and poison-bag are extracted from the Trust. So also with Nationalities. Parallels apart, the Herve slogan will not stand the test of evolution. Whether the near-to-a-score of Nationalities into which Europe is today cut up could, from the start, have been welded into one homogeneous Nationality like the United States, with so strong an impress of homogeneity as is implied in the speaking of one language—whether that would have been possible or not is, to-day, a matter for merely idle speculation. The fact is they ARE not; the further fact is that the world consists not of one Nation, but a large variety of them. To say that this is a fact like cholera or the pest would be to aim at the exact opposite from what Herve's aim is. His aim is to remove an evil. Cholera and the pest are removable. Are Nationalities also removable? Evolution says, Nay. The ancestor of Man and the Horse, paleontology teaches, was one. From that common ancestor evolution took place—along one line to the Horse, along another line to Man. Material conditions, geologic and astronomic, determined the divergent lines of the evolutionary process. The status Horse, once reached along one line, that of Man along the other line, the science of evolution teaches that, whether we share the view of Dean Swift's satire that the horse is the superior being, or whether we receive the more acceptable view that man is top-notch, neither could Man retrovolve into a houyhnhum nor, could Horse retrovolve into Man. "Evolution" implies fixity of type. The geologic and atmospheric conditions that determined the divergent lines of ethnic evolution into National types from one presumptive original type stamped Nationality, in its essence, as indelibly as it did Horse and Man. Herve is surely aware of this. If an evil is admittedly unremovable, to attempt the feat would be visionary. Herve is no visionary. Accordingly he must believe the evil removal. What evil? The evil of National types, or of love for Nationality? The excessiveness of his language distorts his meaning. Herve can only aim at scraping off the superstitions that guile, helped along by bad habits of thought, has fastened upon Nationality to the injury of the human race, and has arrogated to itself the designation of "Nationality." No doubt Herve shares the just contempt that John Stuart Mill entertained for what he justly termed the "vulgar mode of escaping from the consideration of the effect of social and moral influences on the human mind," which consists in "attributing the diversities of conduct and character to inherent natural influences." Whether the retrovolution of National types to the primitive type common to all is desirable or not—that is a matter of no practical importance. Whether the scarping off of the superstitions that have stepped into the shoes of "Nationality" is desirable—that is matter of practical importance. The importance of the practicalness of the attempt is all the more burning if the said "Nationality" superstitions have begun to work evil to the Socialist Movement. The removal of this evil is Herve's object. The object alone does not yet define Herveism. The inquiry into the genesis of his slogan may be for a moment dropped to take up the genesis of the slogan of Vollmar.

As to Vollmar's utterance—"Before I am a Socialist I am a German"—it calls for less minute investigation. The words can only mean that, if the alternative, Socialism or Germany, is forced upon him, he will choose Germany. Even if the alternative were not based upon a well nigh impossible supposition, Vollmar's career should suffice to reject the obvious interpretation of his words. Vollmar, more than Bebel, typifies the German Social Democracy. Bebel's esthetic-poetic nature typifies the aspirations of the Movement; Vollmar typifies its practical possibilities and capabilities. Bebel might yield to the poetic Utopia of all men speaking one language without even difference of accent; of all having one taste, one ideal; of all being administered by one international bureau;—an enlarged, world-encircling Arcadia. Not so Vollmar. The idea of Socialism which he pursues never lifts both his feet off the ground. We all have the vices of our virtues. The virtue "Practical" carries in its train the vice "Conservatism." Now, then, with Vollmar, the vice "Conservatism" has to a great extent imbibed the superstition that German thought and capabilities must set the pace for the international Socialist Movement. When he says, Before I am a Socialist I am a German, what he has in mind is that before he can be a Socialist he must exist, that his existence is German, that Germany was the cradle of the modern Socialist Movement—consequently, that, if the Movement were to march faster elsewhere, it would be marching faster than is good for it.

What is Herveism?

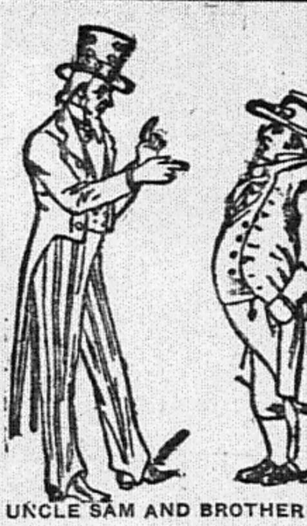
Herveism is the rising sentiment, vocalized in Europe by Herve, that, not all the unquestioned debt of gratitude, due Germany by other nations in the Socialist Movement, may blind these to the fact that German social conditions, together with all that thereby hangs, disqualifies Germany from the function of pace-setter. It is the rising sentiment that the magnificent vote-gathering machine, which the German Social Democracy has evolved into, has outlived its usefulness for the Movement in other Nations, even for Germany itself. Herveism instinctively seized upon the feature of the German feudal Empire—Militarism—that is at once the characteristic of the Empire, and also brings out clearest the impotence with which the originally useful, now harmful, craving for votes has smitten the German Social Democracy: Herveism seized upon that feature, and it can not be denied won a substantial triumph—as a starter.

The Anti-Militarist resolution, unanimously reported by the Committee, marks the first shake-up yet experienced at the International Socialist Congresses since their reinstitution in the Eighties.

MITCHELL TO RETIRE.

Indianapolis, October 10.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, announces in the current issue of the United Mine Workers' Journal, that he will not be a candidate for relection. He says that he does not regard himself as well enough to attend properly to the office. None of the executive officers of the organization was in the city to-day, but it is said at headquarters that Mitchell will finish his present term as president.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Just as soon as I have a chance I am going to make a list of all the good men in office and all the good men who are being nominated for office.

UNCLE SAM—To what end?

B. J.—To the end of voting for them, regardless of party.

U. S.—Whither driftest thee?

B. J.—Toward good common sense. Do you think I don't learn from experience? I do. I was until last election a firm Republican or Democrat, I don't remember which. But I shall not continue to be the slave of any party, not I! I shall henceforth vote an eclectic ticket. I shall only vote for the best man put up.

U.S.—Then you won't vote with me the straight Socialist Labor Party ticket?

B. J.—Straight ticket? No, sir. There are good men among the Socialists, but they are not all angels. There are pretty bad men among the Republicans and Hearstites, I'll admit; but they are not all devils.

U. S.—If you want free trade do you look to the candidates or to the platform when you vote?

B. J.—What do I care for the candidates in such a case? I vote for the platform.

U. S.—If you want high tariff legislation do you look to the candidates whether they are "good" men, or to the platform they stand on?

B. J.—Why, of course not; I vote for the high tariff platform.

U. S.—If you get a notion that what you need is the silver cure, do you stop to inquire of the excellence of the silver bug candidates?

B. J.—No, of course not!

U. S.—Now then, what you have admitted amounts to this: That if you are after a principle, it is the principle you vote for, not the men. Consequently, so long as you look to the candidates you are not after a principle.

B. J.—By Jericho, caught before I thought of it!

U. S.—If, then, you want Socialism, you should vote for the Socialist platform straight.

B. J.—That's all right. I'm caught. If I want Socialism I should not consider the candidates, but the platform upon which they stand. Here goes for the Socialist Labor Party ticket straight, from top to bottom.

LIEBKNECHT JAILED

CONVICTED OF HIGH TREASON BY KAISER'S MEN.

Excuses of Counsel of No Avail—Germany's Ruler Sets His Foot on the Anti-Military Propaganda—A Prearranged Conviction, Says Victim.

Liepsic, Germany, October 12.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, son of the late famous Socialist leader in the Reichstag, whose trial began on October 9 on the charge of high treason in the publication of a pamphlet addressed to the youth of Germany, in which he advocated a general military strike in the event of an unpopular war, was sentenced to-day to eighteen months' detention in a fortress. Dr. Liebknecht was ably defended by counsel, who took the stand that their client had only written against an unconstitutional employment of the army, and had never advocated disobedience or violence, to which the Socialists were fundamentally opposed. Counsel added that their client and Socialists generally were peaceful, and only desired the abolition of militarism, as being the greatest hindrance to the peaceful development of the country. Violent methods, counsel argued, were used in other quarters in endeavoring to prevent a realization of the people's will, by prosecuting anti-militarists. Dr. Liebknecht regarded himself as a scapegoat, and had declared that he knew beforehand that he would be found guilty.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

THE PEOPLE ALL RIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:

Enclosed find Money Order for $3.50 for which send me the Daily People for one year. The Weekly People is all right and well worth $1; the only fault is it only comes once a weekk which is not often enough for me. I hope the Weekly will thrive at the new rate.

George W. Brooke.

Red Bluff, Cal., Sept. 30.

LIKES INCREASED PEOPLE PRICE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I see the price of The People has gone up to $1. I think it ought not to have been taken down to 50 cents in the first place, until enough subscribers had been gotten to make it pay for doing so. This would have put it on a paying basis for the Socialist Labor Party, as The People is not run for profit, fun or money, but to emancipate the wage working class.

The People must get along without advertising such as other papers have to make them pay. The course of The People is a different course from other papers, and will have to be run according to the events that take place in the future of the Socialist Labor Party. For like an army when the enemy shifts tactics, the Socialists will be compelled to do likewise. Of course, the capitalists, knowing this, will be careful of the moves they make against the wage-working class. They must have taken a hint from the Haywood trial in Idaho as well as from other events that have taken place in the Socialist movement, and are likely to take place in the future.

F. D. Tebbets.

Rollinsford, Dover, N. H., Oct. 7.

THE MODEREN SLAVE BLOCK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:

Do you find anything in Uncle Tom's Cabin, anent the auctioneer's block for chattel slaves, to surpass in blunt brutality the enclosed ad. taken from today's N. Y. Times? The Times is ultra-capitalistic, and, according to its own appraisal, prints only what is "fit to print." Will the memory of William Lloyd Garrison attune this ad. to history and to the modern conscience—or will it give its quota of potency to that avenging righteousness which is awaking and which shall stamp the accursed capitalism under its heel?

Alfred C. Coursen.

Huntington, L. I. Ict. 4.

[Enclosure.]

MEN ARE MY MERCHANDISE.

MR. EMPLOYER: If you understand my proposition we will do business together and you will continue to employ me. I want your orders for

CLERICAL, SALES, AND TECHNICAL MEN,

just as you buy your other merchandise. I have in stock, with investigated records, Clerks, Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c., Recommended by

LYON, 318 B'WAY.

(P. 18, col. 4.)

CHARLES NELSON WENTWORTH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As the years pass by it becomes our sad duty to record the passing away of one or more of our beloved comrades, who were foremost among the earlier pioneers of working class Socialism. The Lynn Daily Item of October 4 records the death of Charles Nelson Wentworth, once S. L. P. nominee for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts.

This will no doubt be sad news to all the comrades in Massachusetts and elsewhere who have had the pleasure of meeting our departed comrade. Always charitable in his views of the failings of individuals, generous, yet unflinchingly severe in his condemnation of capitalism, and militant in his support of the Socialist Labor Party, Wentworth was a most kind man, loving father and true husband. His father was an adherent and staunch friend of Wendell Phillips. Of all the comrades I have known in Massachusetts none I knew could be more kind, gentle, and true than "Charlie Wentworth." No citizen of Lynn can leave behind a grander or more enduring record than Charles Wentworth, true man and true Socialist.

M. D. Fitzgerald.

New York, Oct. 7.

THE SOCIALIST WOMEN OF CHICAGO.

I.

Chicago, September 28.—To the Socialist Women of Greater New York, greeting:

With the aid of Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of your city we organized The Socialist Women of Chicago, and will receive any and all advices from you or any other organizations of women which will tend to help us in our work for freedom.

You know as well as we do that this work is all new to us. It is a new field, and we must get used to it. We can't know before we learn.

We, therefore, call on you to give us that which you have already learned, from which we will try to learn. Address all communications to

Miss Fannie Mehlman, 594 W. 13th st., Chicago, Ill.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is with a feeling of intense gratification that the Socialist Women of Greater New York extend herewith their heartiest congratulations and wishes of success to their newly organized sisters in Chicago, and welcome them into their ranks.

The awakening of the working woman to a sense of her class duties is a promiseful sign of the times, pregnant with deep significance for the emancipatory efforts of the working class.

From the ruins of the shattered illusions of modern home, family and matrimony, will arise a young mighty force that will instil the missing vigor and inspiration to the advancing outposts of the proletarian revolution.

The class conscious proletarian woman, the new type evolved by capitalism, will, trained by class organization and education, arise and demand in unmistakable terms, together with her brother comrade, the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class.

With three cheers for our Chicago sisters,

Yours for the Revolution,
Socialist Women of Greater New York.

IGNORANCE, NOT IMMIGRATION, THE TROUBLE.

To the Dealy and Weekly People:—"O, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet!" It is the question of oriental immigration which made the capitalist class think so. A few years ago the German Emperor himself drew a cartoon warning the Europeans against the orientals—"Voelker Europas, wahret euer heiligsten gueter."

Now the American capitalist papers are howling about the little yellow fellows as a danger to our "standard of life." "Keep out the orientals for the glory and welfare of the American people," they cry.

There the working class should spot the liar. What does capitalism care for the people except to cheat them and keep them in ignorance? These same tools would applaud the Japs if the latter would cower like dogs before their capitalist masters, if they would work for little or nothing, and so help bring the American workers down to the level of the coolies. This capitalist howl should be the best recommendation for our yellow brothers to the working men, and not lead us astray by the prejudice of color. Do you see the rich American capitalist on unfriendly terms with the Japanese exploiters? Assuredly you will not. See them even now chattering together. Even now our portly Taft and the Mikado are shaking hands together.

It is not immigration but ignorance that injures the working class, bringing it down to the coolie level. What harms our class is the fact that our living is plucked from us. We do not get paid for our work. There should be plenty of work for all. Workingmen need houses, clothes, food, and all the other things of life. But we get paid on the average less than $2 a day, while the sleek exploiter robs us of the other $8 which we produce. Even our wives and innocent children are thrown into the factory to make more profits.

Workingmen, awake. Read your own press, which will tell you the truth. Away with the capitalist sheets which would help keep you ignorant and crush you.

If capitalism did not rob the workers of their living, there would be no such thing as an immigration problem. The workers in each country would get all they produced, and would not be driven to turn away from the place of their birth and childhood in the hope of getting more pay elsewhere.

Your for truth and Socialism,
Emil Baer.

Columbus, O., Sept. 29.

CARDINAL GIBBONS AGAIN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:

Cardinal Gibbons, in an article in *Putman's Monthly*, reprinted in the *Providence Tribune*, has again broken into print to tell the wage-worker to remain peacefully in the traces of exploitation. This article proves conclusively about where the ministers of the Christian Church, no matter whether they may be Roman Catholics, Episcopalians or Methodists, stand upon the Labor Question.

We have Eliot, of Harvard, advising his students that the "scab" is a hero; we have this Roman Catholic prelate warning the wage-slave not to strike, boycott, or do anything to keep a strikebreaker from working, in short, but arbitrate.

Of course I do not think it does any more good to thump a "scab" over the head to the end that a strike may be won, than to kill a king that a republic may be founded, but the reverend Cardinal undoubtedly knows that arbitration between laborers and employers is a game that is one-sided, under a capitalistic government. As well to ask a hungry wolf and a captive hen to arbitrate the question between them, as to ask the Western Union Telegraph Company or any corporation to give to their employees the wealth they produced, or more than one-fifth of it.

The Cardinal, when a mere parish priest, undoubtedly made his annual visitation to his parishioners. He surely must have noticed that hard-working hod-carriers, bricklayers, dressmakers, and other wage-slaves did not live in as fine houses ,or eat as good food, nor have it so plentifully as the wealthier parishioners who did nothing but live on the wealth the slaves produced.

If the Cardinal is ignorant of the condition of the majority of the communicants of the Roman Catholic Church, if he does not know that they are in direst poverty he should refrain from flying into print along advisory lines, for he has but to visit the villages of Natick, Riverpoint, Arctic, Olneyville and Rumford in this State to learn that whole families of Roman Catholics (French-Canadians) are employed at barely enough to keep body and soul together. How arbitration would improve the condition of these, his people, I for one would be glad to know.

If Labor and Capital are equal, why does not Labor get at least an equal share of the wealth produced? Why should not the worker and his family have as fine a home as the employer and his dependants?

Labor produces all wealth. Then let labor have all she produces. Let Labor have the pleasures, the vacations, the yachts, autos, private cars, old wines, rare prints, and what not that Capital now enjoys. Will Labor get all these through arbitration? The question is preposterous. 'Tis the self-sanctified ones who would keep Labor in the net.

Awake, Socialists. In one short month we go to the polls. Let us show these capitalist parasites that we are awakening, that we are no longer blind, that we see the light, the beacon of the Socialist Labor Party.

Yours for the Revolution,
E. A. See.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 6.

CHARLES N. WENTWORTH.

Resolved, That in the death of our dear comrade Charles N. Wentworth we have lost a tried and true worker From the time in the great Civil War, when he took his stand by his father's side to oppose the enslavement of the black man of the South, down to his latest efforts to emancipate the white children of the North, his has been one faithful struggle for a higher civilization.

Resolved, That our sympathy be extended to his bereaved family, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family and the public press.

Section Lynn Socialist Labor Party,
D. F. Richardson Org.

TEN-CENT BOOKS.

Chicago Martyrs Vindicated.
Communist Manifesto.
Engels, Life Of.
Ninth Convention S. L. P.
No Compromise.
Right To Be Lazy.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workingman's Programme.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

TO THE S. L. P. BRANCHES

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATION SUBMITTED TO THE CONSIDERATION OF ALL GERMAN SPEAKING MEMBERS OF THE PARTY—AN ADDRESS BY GERMAN BRANCH, ST. LOUIS, MO.

As thousands of workingmen of the German tongue are annually coming from the old continent to settle in this country; and as far more than a million German workingmen are living in the United States, it should be and in fact, is the duty of a political party like the Socialist Labor Party to carry on the most far-reaching agitation in order to acquit ourselves well of this, our duty.

Up to this day, our German branches move within their immediate (local) fields of activity without being in harmonious touch with the other German organizations of the Party. The result of this state of affairs is that, in many cases, German workingmen, without experience in this country, fall under the influence and misleadership of various politicians and are, in consequence, kept away from the organization of their own class, thus hindering continually the progress of their class conscious brothers.

For these and many other reasons, which could be enumerated here, it would be appropriate that all German Branches in the country should come together and form a national organization with a central body, whose duty it would be to maintain the above mentioned harmonious touch between the various Branches.

Increased Organizing Activity.

Proceeding from the supposition that above-mentioned proposition would be effective today, we say that then the organization would be in a shape to carry on the agitation throughout the country with full force. Upon request and at certain important times the National Organization would be able to send out German Organizers. This could be done cheaper, with less sacrifice and greater success than is possible today for single Branches.

By the above proposed uniting of the German Branches in a national organization, no estrangement whatever from the mother party is intended, but as it is the special duty of the German comrades to be active on the field of German agitation, nothing should be left untried which could help us to reach our goal.

We appreciate and honor the national Party for its efforts along these lines, but cannot blame them for paying more attention to the movement in the language of this country, and taking Race Organizations into secondary consideration. Like all true parties of Socialism the S. L. P. is dominated by the sentiment of solidarity.

How German Party Members Are, Under the Present Form of Organization, Handicapped in the Execution of Their Rights and Duties.

In most cases German Branches are formed because their members don't know the English language, but are anxious, nevertheless, to do their duty as intelligent and class conscious workingmen upon the field of class war. It is true, in most cases, we are represented in a local central body of the party, but since the language used there is English, mistakes and misunderstandings occur through incorrect and impruper translating. In local matters of minor importance corrections can be easily made, but when it comes to questions of national importance, such mistakes and misunderstandings may do much and great harm, if the matters in question are not sufficiently explained and discussed in the language known to the respective members. Besides, by not understanding correctly what is going on in the Party, German members may lose interest and become contrary to their own desire, careless and negligent.

It would, therefore, be one of the duties of such a central body as proposed, to discuss all important questions thoroughly, and then to submit the same to the members in the German language. (It goes without saying that only such comrades should be elected to such central bodies as speak and understand both English and German.)

Party Press and Literature.

In regard to this point, which seems to us the most important, we submit to the consideration of the membership, the following opinion:

The German Party Press ("Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" and "Clevelander Volksfreund") are up to this day the property of Section Cleveland, under control of the national Party. With what great difficulties the comrades in charge have to battle can be seen in each issue of the paper. [Translater's note: The St. Louis comrades here made a mistake. The German Party press is NOT the property of Section Cleveland "under control of the national Party" but it is the collective property of the S. L. P. as a whole, the Cleveland comrades only being entrusted with its publication and management. Attention was called to this mistake when circular was published in German party organ.]

We fully appreciate the staunch efforts of the Cleveland comrades to maintain our press, but it is our opinion that this burden, now resting upon the shoulders of one Section, could be greatly lightened if all German organizations would take the German party press in hand. An ambitious endeavor could be aroused among the comrades of the country if it could be said, here in St. Louis for instance, "The paper belongs to us and the rest of the comrades in other cities, and we, all of us, have the duty to uphold and maintain the paper." Today, we rely mostly on the comrades in Cleveland who must try everything to get along. And we believe that by such measures we could prevent the pressing financial difficulties, also could expect more spirit of sacrifice. Besides there even would be hope that the paper could be published twice a week in a time not far off. Of equal advantage it would be to the publication of smaller literature in German; our forces united, we could issue such literature in large quantities, thereby reducing the costs of printing and allowing a more frequent publication of such.

These are, roughly outlined, our propositions. To work out and discuss further details we leave to the German Branches themselves. After this discussion has progressed sufficiently, the meeting of a conference in a centrally located city would be in order, where the Branches could send their delegates fully instructed in order to set the ball a-rolling in the right direction.

That the system as it exists today is also deplored by other comrades, is shown by a letter received by a local comrade when our organization was about to be launched. Had it not been for the fact that comrades with energy and experience had taken the matter in hand, our organization would not have grown and flourished as it has. This, however, not being the case always, it would be a good thing if a central body would take matters in hand.

Therefore, up and doing, comrades! Take up the matter with a vim and success will be ours! Let us inform each other of our opinions and resolutions in this matter.

With Socialist greetings, German Branch S. L. P., St. Louis, Mo.

Send all communicatiodns to F. Zermann, Sec'y., 1207 Park Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HERVE AND BEBEL.

(Continued from page 4)

of the first rank, an orator of great talent. Judge then of my bewilderment when I heard him say, without provocation, for they were almost the first words of his discourse:

"The propaganda of Jaures is at bottom identical with the proposition of Hervé. That propaganda can not be carried on in Germany. Your Nancy convention has adopted a resolution of which we can accept neither the spirit nor the letter. We can do here nothing of what you demand of us. If we were to make a similar propaganda, if we were to speak of opposing insurrection and a general strike against an order to mobilize, it would result in the Socialist Party being destroyed under the the attacks of the courts."

That is, precisely, the basis of Bebel's first speech. The second time, when he felt called upon to take the floor in the committee, where four or five hundred delegates were in attendance to take in the debate, it was for the purpose of explaining to us for the space of an hour that there would be no war: that war was impossible because it cost too much; that the war fund of Germany would be drained in three or four days; that the European governments could not make war; that, consequently, there was no fear of a European war; and that, therefore, the Nancy resolution was a resolution without rhyme or reason. That is the second speech of Bebel, the Pope of the German Social Democracy, the Socialist Kaiser, as I termed him. I am exaggerating nothing; this is not my opinion alone, but that of all the comrades who were present. (Applause).

On hearing such declarations, you may well imagine that I could not contain myself long. I had prepared a most pacific exposition of our anti-patriotic conceptions. But I leaped to the tribunal and I said all that was in my heart,—all that all of us have in our hearts. I said that the Social Democracy was an admirable machine for voting and paying dues, that it was nothing else; that our German comrades were afraid of the prison; that they had not been afraid when the struggle was on, under Bismarck, for the preservation of their political position and their electoral seats; that they followed Bebel like a flock of sheep, just as our friends the Guesdists follow Guesde. And, in closing, I cried: "Follow the flag of your Kaiser, yes, follow him; and if you enter France, you will see float over our insurrectionary communes the red flag of the International which you will have betrayed." (Great Applause).

I must say that there was no occasion for this speech to disconcert Bebel very much, for when the Stuttgart resolution was forced upon him, it was agreed by all the big guns of the party that it should be voted on by acclamation when submitted to the plenary session; they feared to have Bebel speak again in public.

That was the attitude at the Stuttgart Congress of the leaders of the German Social Democracy.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

A. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Hearst's paper, of course, told an untruth when it claimed that the rioters at the Italian Roman Catholic Cooper Unoin meeting were Socialists. The fact is that such scenes are common in France and Italy. One day it is the "faithful" who riot against the "infidels," another it is the "infidels" who riot against the "faithful." The affair was one of Italians against Italians.

P. C. T. T., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Let your friend communicate with the Labor News, 28 City Hall Place, this city, or with N. Van Kerkvoorde, 181 Heeventhalsche Baan, Deurne by Antwerp, Belgium. From either source he can get what he is in quest of.

G. C. R., HOUSTON, TEX.—Machinery is often introduced, or discontinued, according as its introduction or discontinuance may aid the capitalist to break up a union. More frequently introduction than discontinuance of machinery is the effect of the blows blindly dealt by craft unionism.

SECTION ERIE COUNTY, N. Y.—By long established rule of the N. E. C., no notices of expulsion from the party are to appear in The People except through the reports of the N. E. C., or of its Sub-Committee in the course of the latter's routine functions.

E. R. M., YOUNGSTOWN, O.—What with the moving and consequent upsettings the article can not be found. Repeat it.

A. Q., SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Intrinsically, what James W. Van Cleave of St. Louis says about unions is, no doubt, "rank nonsense." At the same time, "rank nonsense" is not always an indication of nonsensical mind. It is a feature of designing men to inject nonsense into a controversy. It confuses, and that is their purpose. Of that nature is the talk of Mr. Van Cleave when he admits the "rights of the Union" and then circumscribes them in such a way that the capitalist would have full sway.

WM. BONSTEIN and J. C. ANDERSON — Your whereabouts are wanted by Wm. McCormick, Rogers, Cal.

T. D., CHICAGO, ILL.—The "wage-fund" theory is an economic fable. According thereto, there could be no more or higher wages paid than there is a fixed fund (wage-fund) ready at hand and from which to draw. Besides being a fable, the theory is an absurdity. It amounts to saying that no increase of production could take place without a previous increase; in other words, that increase is impossible.

J. M., CHICAGO, ILL.—Socialism, no more than astronomy, opposes religion. If that which calls itself "religion" is refuted by science it is not religion but immorality. Religion is moral; morality is truthful. What is untrue is immoral; consequently irreligious. Socialism is true, hence, it is deeply religious.

G. A. T., NEW YORK—The anecdote in question concerning Lady Warwick is as follows: Being once asked by some of her fellow-noblewomen at a levee what she meant by Socialism, she is reported to have said: "I am a Socialist: I have no prejudices against the lower classes: once a month I visit the slums." Do you mean that?

R. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—The People has more serious work in hand than to retort to the barkings of "A. M. Simons, Ed." His yarn about the I. W. W.-S. L. P. resolution in Stuttgart having been given up by the translators, they "not being able to make head or tail of it" is a pure fabrication. There were no translators in the case. The delegates who submitted the resolution in English themselves made the translations into French and German.

J. J. R. M., NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The essence of Hillquit's false report to Stuttgart was that the result of the I. W. W. split in Chicago, 1906, was that Sherman had kept the bulk of the organization, while "the Trautman faction" only had a cold 2,000!!!

E. S., BOSTON, MASS.—There was no compromise in Stuttgart among the European delegates on the Trades Union Question. If there were a single union in Europe that makes scabbing a specialty, like the A. F. of L., the I. W. W.-S. L. P. resolution would have been adopted hands down

A. F., NEW YORK—The statement of your S. P. friend is a dead giveaway. If "the S. L. P. is so logical that you can't stick a pin into it," and for that reason she "dislikes" the S. L. P., then it is clear that the S. P. is a "Church" and not a political organization of reasoning men. Only "Churches" are founded on faith. It is faith only that "dislikes" logic.

V. F. L., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—The pure and simple political Socialist lays all his stress upon the parliamentary epoch of "political action." The S. L. P. lays no stress whatever upon the parliamentary, but lays all its stress upon the pre-parliamentary or agitational epoch of "political action." Hence the S. P. will sacrifice anything for votes, relying on the *ignis fatuus* of what its politicians, elected in such a way, will do in parliament. The S. L. P., on the contrary, sacrifices nothing for votes, knowing that the essential part of "political action" consists in the propaganda carried on at campaigns. Read the pamphlet, "As to Politics," just out.

H. K., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Send letter to the said party addressed to this office. Letter will then be mailed to him from here. If he cares to reveal his identity he will then communicate with you directly.

O. J., CHICAGO, ILL.; V. P., DES MOINES, IO.; P. L. Q., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; S. S., KANSAS CITY, MO.; A. M., DENVER, COLO.; J. S., SPOKANE, WASH.; S. F., CHICAGO, ILL.; "BENEFACTOR," COLUMBUS, O.; C. H., ST. PAUL, MINN.; G. M., TORONTO, CANADA; C. H., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Matter received.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS.

Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	1.00
Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	.50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Champlain ave., Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Semi-weekly), 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	2.00
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 206 Atwells ave., Providence, R. I., per year	.25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions.. Sample copies will be sent upon request.. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case to the Labor News.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

THE EASTERN QUESTION

By KARL MARX

—:-and-:—

Each at $2 Per Copy. Postage Prepaid.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
28 City Hall Place, New York.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Sub-Committee was held on October 9, 8.30 p. m., at 28 City Hall Place. Present: Weisberger, Romary, Seidel, Malmberg, Walters, Woodhouse, Neuhaus, Teichlauf. Chairman: Malmberg.

National Secretary Bohn reported that meeting had been called to consider financial condition of Party plant, and he submitted a comparative balance sheet signed by the Auditing Committee, Zimmerman and Teichlauf. Attached to the balance sheet was a statement of the indebtedness of various sections and members to the Party plant.

This statement showed that if those debts were paid up the financial stringency here would be relieved at once and there would be no need of calls for loans and funds going out.

Teichlauf reported for Auditing Committee that it recommended issuing periodically in future reports of the moneys received from different sources.

Moved by Neuhaus, seconded by Romary, "that report of Auditing Committee be received." Carried.

Moved by Romary, seconded by Teichlauf, "that financial statement and letter submitted by Bohn be sent to sections and party members." Carried.

Decided to take up recommendation of Auditing Committee at next regular meeting.

It was then upon motion by Teichlauf, seconded by Romary, decided to receive report of committee to canvass vote in raising price of Weekly People. Committee reported 454 votes in favor, and 164 votes against proposition.

Meeting then adjourned.

E. Seidel, Rec. Sec'y.

CANADA N. E. C.

A regular meeting of N. E. C. of Canada was held October 6 at London, Ontario. Bryce elected to chair. Weitzel and Courtenay excused. Minutes adopted as read.

Correspondence: From Emil Knolt of Regina, saying he would send money for the agitation tour; received and filed. From R. E. Burns, Hamilton, enclosing express order for 75c. for dues for Jas. Hinks and Marchello; moved it be received and filed, and secretary instructed to ask Burns to bring same up before their I. W. W. local; carried. From Burke, of Ottawa, stating that they could not arrange for date on agitation tour; received and filed, and secretary instructed to write Burke that when their local can agree with our Constitution and Platform we will be pleased to issue them a charter. From G. A. Maves of Toronto, expressing opinion that it would be impossible to organize an S. L. P. section. From among all members of S. L. P.; moved by Haselgrove, seconded by Morrison that same be received and filed, and secretary reply that we want to know if it is possible to arrange for a mass meeting of workers and if so we would send a speaker; carried. Post card also received and filed from Frank Bohn, in re tour; moved by Haselgrove, seconded by Rodgers, that secretary write F. Bohn that our efforts have failed to arrange a chain of cities, and to arrange a date for Daniel De Leon in Montreal, and to give London a date for whatever speaker is covering the West; carried.

Secretary reported having received no reply from Cunningham of Guelph, and Martin of Berlin.

Adjourned.

F. Haselgrove, Rec. Sec'y.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting of New York State Executive Committee held at headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, on Friday, October 11. Present: Moren, Lechner, Oipp, Kuhn, the latter being chairman. Absent, Ebert and Augustine.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Communications: One from Walsh, asking to be excused from the sessions during the campaign, his time being occupied in speaking for the party. Motion made and carried that request be granted.

From National Secretary Bohn, in reference to financial conditions of the party institutions. He submitted a balance sheet, with liabilities and assets, showing the severe strain to which the manager and other officers have been subjected. Motion carried to receive same, and request all sections under the jurisdiction of above State Committee to get a hustle on themselves in liquidating their obligations to the party plant. This does not exclude sections having no obligations from putting their shoulder to the wheel.

Financial secretary reports having received a financial statement from Organizer Carroll, at present in Buffalo.

Bill from Labor News Co. of $2 for leaflets received and placed on file.

Donations: from Heim of Brooklyn, 40c.; 18th Ass'y Dist., N. Y., $2; M. Lechner, $1.

Motion to adjourn. Carried.

Fred A. Olpp, Sec'y.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND

The following items have been received since last acknowledgment was made:

J. Heim, Brooklyn	$ .40
18th A. D., New York ..	2.00
Mat. Lechner, " " ..	1.00
Total	$ 3.40
Previously acknowledged ..	132.97
Grand Total	$136.37

Collection have been lagging these last few weeks. Money is needed badly and members are urged not to forget this fund.

Send all collections to
Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y.
28 City Hall Place, New York City.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the New Jersey S. E. C. was held on Sunday, October 6 at Helvetia Hall, Paterson, Geo. Herrschaft in the chair. All delegates present except Ball and Buechner. Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

Communications:— From Sandberg, Plainfield, reporting on conditions and asking for speakers. Answered by Secretary. From Chas. Fallath, Elizabeth, reporting agitation work being carried on; from W. Woodhouse, reporting agitation work and nominations for member of N. E. C. for 1908, Julius Eck of Section Hoboken and Ernest Romary of Section Passaic County; from F. Gerold and Gustave Johnson on agitation; from John Hossack, on agitation and filing county ticket; from N. E. C. Sub-Committee and National Secretary, and Manager of The People and Labor News Co.; the Sections are requested to push the circulation of The People. Income, $27.65; expenses, $15.50; cash on hand, $28.35.

John C. Butterworth, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at 1165 Tremont street, Boston, on Wednesday, October 9. Present, Bohmbach, Sweeney, Mulligan, Mortensen and Houtenbrink.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Communications:—From Section New Bedford, forwarding $5.50 for State campaign fund; from Section Salem, requesting more leaflets for distribution in nearby towns; from E. C. Harding, of Vineyard Haven, ordering dues stamps and forwarding donation to State campaign fund; from Sections Lynn, Pittsfield, Springfield, Worcester, Fall River, and New Bedford, stating that they had received the State leaflets and would get to work at once; from National Secretary and Manager of Labor News Co., giving financial statement of party plant.

The bill for balance due Labor News Co. for printing and expressage of leaflets was ordered paid.

The Secretary was instructed to issue call for nominations for N. E. C. Committeeman, to be November 12.

The secretary was also instructed to communicate with ormer members in Woburn and Lowell and call upon readers of the Weekly People in places where there is no organization of the party, to see if they are willing to distribute leaflets with the Massachusetts S. L. P. State ticket in their locality. Same will be sent by mail upon communication with the undersigned.

Fred Houtenbrink,
451 E. Seventh St., So. Boston.

ATTENTION, BOSTON!

Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, of New York, will deliver an address under the auspices of Section Boston, Socialist Labor Party, SUNDAY, October 27, at 2:45 in Knights of Honor Hall, 730 Washington street, Boston.

ATTENTION, ST. LOUIS.

Joseph Ettor, organizer of the I. W. W., will speak in Lightstone Hall, Eleventh avenue and Franklin street, St. Louis, Mo., on SUNDAY, October 20, at 8 p. m.

SECTION SALT LAKE.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So. st. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited.

BRONX RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Bronx Assembly Districts S. L. P. have taken in hand the arranging of a monster mass meeting in the Bronx to ratify the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party.

The meeting will be held on TUESDAY evening, October 22nd, 8 o'clock at Hallfeld's Academy, 410-412 East 138th street, near Willis avenue, Bronx.

The speakers on this occasion will be Daniel De Leon, H. J. Brimble and James T. Hunter

LOUISVILLE S. L. P.

STURDY KENTUCKY SECTION OPENS FALL CAMPAIGN.

First Open Air Meeting of the Fight Draws Excellent Audience—Workers Readier Than Ever for S. L. P. Message—Corruption Rampant in Rep and Dem Wings of Capitalism.

Louisville, Ky., October 6.—Section Louisville, Socialist Labor Party, opened the campaign in Kentucky last night in an open air meeting at the corner of Third and Market streets. James Doyle and James H. Arnold were the speakers. The Salvation Army had possession of the street when we arrived on the scene, and we delayed our meeting for a while until the army was through with its services, in order that they might not have excuse to make complaint against us for breaking up their meeting.

Our meeting was encouraging, very much so. A good crowd was held until 9:30. Twenty-four pamphlets were sold, and occasionally generous applause was accorded the speakers. We have decided to hold two meetings a week from now until the election.

The Democrats and Republicans are fighting furiously; and the campaign is growing exciting. The saloon keepers, the gamblers, the dive keepers, the election thieves, the ballot box stuffers are all lined up solid for Tyler and the Democratic machine ticket; while the Negroes, the preachers and the genteel and respectable capitalist exploiters and so-called independents and the pharisees are lined up solid for Grinstead and the Republican machine ticket.

The Republicans are playing to land the temperance vote which is growing to be an important element in all Southern States, and they also have some quite "prominent and influential" labor fakirs boosting their fortunes.

The Democrats are after the saloon vote, and they have it; and they are also after the labor vote. Their candidate has promised to "give labor representation in the city administration" if they win. But the workers are not to be caught quite so easily this time. They are listening with more attention to the Socialist Labor Party message this year than ever before. The S. L. P. has an inexhaustible supply of the most damaging and damning evidence of the all-pervading rottenness and corruption of the Democratic Party, and the most merciless and vicious exploitation practiced by the leading men of the Republican Party. Ex-Mayor Paul C. Barth, whose election was stolen for him, died not long ago by his own hand, a dishonored and disgraced grafter and thief. The Democratic machine in this city is the worst and most corrupt in the United States beyond a doubt.

Jas. H. Arnold.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear little Comrades:—

Have you ever felt the thrill of joy in the handling of a microscope? If not, do not rest until the opportunity is yours. What wonders! Things you never dreamed of are there really and truly, and you wonder how you ever could have been without it. Fairy land! Indeed, there is no more beautiful fairyland than the land of the Truth.

Now there are few people who have everything they need. These few rich ones can not imagine there are any others who can not enjoy life as they do. There are others who are so miserable that they need a magnifying glass to tell them that there are many others in this world who have very little more than they in their misery.

But for the most part, every one feels that the greatest joy after all, is in seeing others happy. We should at least not bear to see anyone less happy than ourselves. There is nothing which takes the joy out of life so much as finding those we love unhappy. But we should love all humanity and therefore desire to see everyone in this world happy.

But how can we do this? That's just the rub! How? I mean some way of giving every living soul an opportunity to find his or her own happiness and in that way everybody's life will be worth while.

I heard a story which I think you will understand.

"A German, who liked beer, found that the beer did not agree with him. He was told he'd have to give it up. This he did not much enjoy.

"Oh, no; it wasn't the beer at all; it was the kind of beer. So he tried Muenchner. Still the old trouble came up. Well, it was the Muenchner; he would try Pilsner. The same old story. Brand after brand of the same disturbing beer was tried, but the aches and pains continued to follow each kind, and the good old man could not see that all the time it was beer anyway, and it was the beer and not the brand that didn't agree with him; that it was the ingredients which make up the beer which caused the irritation of his organs.'

So it is with these people who, although in earnest about trying to make others happy, try every method but the right one. One thinks charity will do it; another thinks prohibition will do it; a third thinks free dinners three times a year will help the poor starving army of "no job" people, or that stopping immigration will help, forgetting that they had better look about with their true senses and find the cause of the trouble.

The Socialist claims that all these ills are due to the private ownership of machinery and other sources of supplying men with the comforts of life, and that a few people owning these things and controling the working of them, keep the others, the many, in slavery dragging out a miserable existence, while there is plenty going to waste. The Socialist says that, Charity, Prohibition, and other brands of "help" are only different brands of the one thing—Capitalism, which is causing the trouble. That only when all the sources of wealth, machinery, etc., are owned and controlled by all the people who are to use them for themselves, giving every person a chance to make the best of his life, then only can the aches and ills of humanity be cured.

We do not ask you to be Socialists because we are, but we tell you that we are Socialists because we have found that Socialism is a collection of truths, facts, found in the study of human society, and that we wish to apply them for proof. No person can become a true Socialist before he learns to be a true thinker and observer of facts. Learn to think, and think to learn, that is the only true way of making things better.

Lovingly,
AUNT ANNETTA.

"WING-A-WOSY."

"Wing-a-wosy, mamma, wing-a-wosy," and to keep peace in the family I have to stop all work and join hands with the little tyrant of my heart. "Papa, too," and papa's the next victim. Stop? Oh, no, not until everybody far and near his reach has joined hands. The larger the circle the greater his glee.

Now, little friends, in the old Jewish reign, there were three duties upon which rested their faith. It was tfila (prayer), tzdueka (charity), and gamilith-chasud (the assistance which gives one a chance to help himself). That was the greatest.

Now it is the last one, that we Socialists respect. It is just that which we wish to do.

Under the Socialist Government every person will have the opportunity to help himself if he is able and wishes to.

But to bring that about we Socialists have to hustle in getting facts before all the working people whom we wish to help. For this our People and other literature must be gotten out. This needs money.

In November the Daily People will have a festival at Grand Central Palace, of which the proceeds go to help The People, our paper. We have a bazaar. But this year the young Socialists want to do something. We are going to surprise the people. But the little people in New York are not the only ones to get the joy of doing something for our grand cause. We invite all the other little comrades all over United States and Canada to join us. So let it be the work of all to make the Y. S. C. table a huge success.

There are many things you can do. Many of the children here have already made things. At another time we will make fuller suggestions. At present we will close by inviting you to join our circle, make it a jolly big one, boys and girls, full of good cheer and glee, one that shall so grow as to take in all the little children in the world. And one day, oh, that glorious day when each little child can close its eyes o' nights and say "My day dreams and my night dreams are happy, for I know not of others unnecessarily unhappy."

So, "Ring-a-rosy," boys and girls, come one and all, laden with little gifts for the bazaar, our altar of love for the cause of humanity, on Thanksgiving Day. And round and round we'll gleefully dance, all joined hands in "Ring-a-rosy."

Write all about what you hope to do or for what you'd like to know about our work to your fond big sister.

ANNA G. WALSH,
Harvard Ave., Jamaica, L. I.

MINNESOTA, ATTENTION.

All communications intended for the S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

HOW MANY?

THE PEOPLE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHAT NUMBER OF NEW SUBS EACH SECTION WILL PLEDGE

For the week ending Friday, October 11th we received 133 subs to the Weekly People and 26 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 159. B. Fisher, San Francisco, sends 5; J. Twohey, Hoquiam, Wash., 6; G. A. Johnson, Newark, N. J., 7; Cincinnati, O., 5. Prepaid cards sold: Los Angeles, Cal., $10.00; Yonkers, N. Y., $9; Section Essex County, N. J., $5; Detroit, Mich., $3.

The WEEKLY PEOPLE call for 10,000 three months trial subs at 25c. each should result in a flood of subs instead of only 133. We wish to know what the Sections and State Committees propose to do in order to turn in these subs, and we wish to know how many may be expected from the state of Massachusetts. What will Boston do? How many will Chicago be good for? What number of these subs will the New Jersey S. E. C. guarantee their state will send? And thus all over the country, what is the organization going to do to turn in these 10,000 new readers?

Send in an order for prepaid sub cards and get to work. Break new ground, extend the propaganda.

Three local speakers have told us of going to street meetings to find to their mortification that after introducing the subject of the Weekly People there wasn't a copy at hand. One of these speakers has solved the problem by carrying his supply. The question that naturally arises is: what can be the lasting benefit of a street meeting at which the Party Press and literature is not on sale?

There is much room for improvement in the matter of Weekly People bundle orders.

A California comrade calls attention to the fact that the Weekly People is an eye opener to those who have, as he puts it, been fed on the Girard mush factory brand of Socialism. This comrade sends on the subscriptions of some who are ready for robust mental food.

There is no question about it, the circulation of the Weekly People would rise if the Party membership would devote its efforts in that direction. The S. L. P. is needed to-day if ever it was. Upon the S. L. P. and its press depends much—the clearness of the movement and its advance along correct lines. Let each S. L. P. Section put its members to work and see to it that they work.

HOW THEY DO IT.

Methods by Which the Operating Fund Is Collected.

Section Plainfield, N. J., sends $7.25 as a donation to the Operating Fund; the Section is not in favor of making loans; they say that method adds to instead of decreasing the Party Press indebtness.

A comrade in Virginia, "E. S.", says that he reently took notice of the plan of Comrade Signarowitz of Brooklyn, who showed that by doing without some little things he was able to gather together a fund for the People Xmas box. "E. S." tried it for the benefit of the Operating Fund with the result that he has $2 to send. Thus it is that the Old Guard, and the Young Guard, too, show their support to the Party Press. Contributions since last report:

Geo. Wilrich, Denver, Colo.	1.00
Howard Tryon, " "	1.00
A. Wildermuth, Troy, N. Y.	1.00
Thos. Weilding, Butler, Pa.	1.00
J. Vandoorne, Lawrence, Mass.	.25
A. H. Weitz, Wheeling, W. Va.	1.00
J. Shell, Youngstown, O. ..	.50
C. Duchenos, " " ..	.50
H. Petzold, " " ..	1.00
C. P. Cunningham " ..	.50
J. Hunter " " ..	.25
H. Guress, " " ..	.48
C. Puck, " " ..	.50
E. A. Bergman " " ..	1.01
P. Vetter, " " ..	2.00
E. R. Markley " " ..	2.28
B. S. Frayne, Cincinnati	.65
Section Roanoke, Va.	5.00
Max A. Goltz, Winona, Minn	4.00
Magnus Goltz, " "	1.00
G. H. Campbell, " "	2.00
Section Worcester, Mass. ..	6.00
H. L. Berger, New York ...	1.00
W. Goeller, Jr., Jamaica, N. Y.	5.00
May T. Sanders, Grand Junction, Colo.	1.00
Thos. A. Hollins, Richmond, Va.	.60
Mrs. Nesbitt, Toronto, Can.	.75
Collected by Section Essex County, N. J.	
A. Corbin, N. Y. City	1.00
C. Franson, N. Y. City	1.00
H. Rudahl, N. Y. City	1.00
O. Nelson, N. Y. City	1.00
Branch III., Section Essex .	1.25
Section Essex	1.20
Section Allentown, Pa. ..	25.00
Section Providence, R. I. ...	10.00
J. McGarvey, Newburgh, N. Y.	1.00
Edw. Gidley, Newburgh, N. Y.	1.00
A. Murdel, Newburgh, N. Y.	1.00
J. Royal, Newburgh, N. Y. ..	.50
J. M. Long, Newburgh, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. J. M. Long, Newburgh, N. Y.	.50
Wm. Schmidt, Asbury Park, N. J.	.50
G. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I.	.50
J. O'Neil, Shawmut, Cal.	.50
E. E. Rouner, Shawmut, Cal.	1.00
S. Mummery, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Ed. Farley, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50
W. R. Reece, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50
Sam Izihoff, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50
D. E., New York	1.00
J. Van Veen, New York	1.00
H. Hartung, Newark, N. J. $	1.00
Hugo Preuss, " " "	1.00
F. Zierer, Elizabeth, " "	1.00
J. H. Sanderson, Victorville, Cal.	5.00
A. Muhlberg, San Pedro, Cal.	.75
Anton Tach, Storrs, Mont.	1.00
H. A. Brandborg, Logan, "	1.00
P. Cucaro Bridgeport Conn.	$1.00
C. J. Custer, "	1.00
A. Hedin, "	.50
T. Farran, "	.50
J. D. Carlson, "	.50
C. W. Nielson, "	.50
A. Wahlgren, "	.50
J. Schwartz, "	.50
McDonald, "	.25
T. J. Petterson, "	1.00
"Collection" New York, ..	.65
"Alex," "	2.00
C. J. Walf, Jersey City, ..	.50
A. S. Dowler, El Paso, Tex. $	1.00
D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash.	2.00
Fred Garner, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Frank Crosman, " "	1.50
F. A. Fagerdahl, " "	.50
G. F. Carlson, " "	1.00
W. O'Keefe, " "	1.00
J. Rogers, Columbus, O. ..	1.00
O. Freer, " " ..	1.00
"E. S.," Newport News, Va.	2.00
J. P. Campbell, Philadelphia	2.00
O. T. Rosaas, Haugen, Wis.	2.00
D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va.	1.00
D. B. Downey, Portsmouth, Va.	1.00
G. J. Heanes, Portsmouth, Va.	1.00
A. C. Fischer, New Haven, Conn.	.25
P. M., Plainfield, N. J.	5.00
A. Luthman, " " "	1.50
J. Reese, " " "	.25
C. Sandberg, " " "	.50
J. E. Dietrich, Paterson, N. J.	.50
J. B. Roth, Paterson, N. J.	.50
P. Colditz, " " "	1.00
E. Koettgen, " " "	.50
R. Katz, " " "	1.00
A. Picchetto, " " "	.50
A. Lessig, " " "	.50
J. Reither, Jr., " " "	.50
J. C. Butterworth, " "	1.00
J. J. Roth, " " "	.25
E. Romary, " " "	.50
J. Johnson, Palisade Park, N. J.	1.00
E. Nylen, New York	1.00
Total	$ 36.25
Previously acknowledged ...	597.33
Grand Total	$748.96

LEFKOWITZ CLEARED.

Grauer and Rathkopf, attorneys for I. W. W. Local, No. 59, Garment Workers, announced October 12 a decision in favor of S. Lefkowitz and Julius Thron in contempt proceedings growing out of the late Beller cloakmakers' strike.

Undisputed

Socialism Inevitable

BUT THERE IS AN "IF"

One fault with some Socialists seems to arise from the fact that having read up on Socialism and becoming satisfied as to its correctness, they hastily conclude that it is inevitable and that nothing much need be done—just wait for the day of Deliverance. "Let the working class come to us," is the refrain that is wafted from the rarified ether of the upper atmosphere in which such Socialists mentally dwell.

There are two possible Inevitables as the outcome of Capitalism—Socialism the one, Barbarism and Chaos the other. Socialism and the forces of Light are racing with Despotism and the forces of Darkness for the Goal upon which depends the fate of Civilization, of Humanity itself.

The militant Socialists realize all this and instead of waiting for the working class to come to them they

Go Out and Seek the Worker

wherever he may be found, to convey to him that knowledge which alone will make him an intelligent being and a force for Human Emancipation. The militant Socialist is therefore essentially a light bearer.

The future developments of the movement are being determined by what we do to-day. Those who neglect the propaganda, who sit idly by wrapped in their own self-satisfaction are speeding the chariot of Disaster. Upon those of us who realize the full import of this Socialist movement devolves the Duty of at once concentrating our energies upon its propaganda—

Spread the Party Literature

Great may be the achievements of the Future, but they will Depend upon Our achievements of to-day. The pamphlet you sell TO-DAY, the subscription you secure TO-DAY—these pave the way for the achievements of the Future.

Push, then, the work of Propaganda. Do it systematically and in order. Its fruits are manifold, even to-day—increase in organization, and in agitation, and added impetus to the chariot of Light.

We have asked our friends to at once bring within the sphere of the influence of the movement 10,000 new readers. It can be done. It WILL be done with your organized help. There should be no need to urge this. Those who believe in agitation but haven't the Grit to go out and wrestle with the Ignorance and Prejudice planted in the minds of our fellows by capitalist agencies can still do something. They can send on One Dollar, accompanied with the names of four persons to whom they wish the paper sent, and for three months, anyway, they will have enabled the Weekly People to carry on the assault for them.

Whichever way you do it, we want your co-operation in securing the 10,000 new readers. Join with others who begin the work to-day.

The Weekly People
P. O. BOX 1576, NEW YORK
$1 a Year
50c for 6 Months
25c for 3 Months

St. Louis Attention!

SECTION ST. LOUIS, MO., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, WILL HAVE AN

ENTERTAINMENT and HOP
—for—
THE BENEFIT OF
DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, '07
—at—
GRUNZ'S HALL
THIRD and BARRY STREETS

COME ONE, COME ALL, AND ENJOY
A GOOD TIME FOR A GOOD CAUSE.